

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1956

(Legislative day of Monday, May 7, 1956)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, in whose sight all that concerns Thy children is precious, and whose merciful eyes note even a sparrow's fall: Speak to these struggling lives of ours, woven with such strangely tangled threads. Thou knowest all the days that go to make the total pattern as the years pass more quickly than a weaver's shuttle, days shadowed by sorrow, sparkling with mirth, bathed in tears, lifted up by gain and triumph, cast down by failure and loss. May all this medley of hopes and fears find its true meaning in Thy eternal purpose for our being.

In this violently agitated day open our eyes to perceive Thy presence in the mighty movements of these times, and to trust Thy wise and patient power to fashion a better day out of the strife and turmoil, the grief and bitterness, of this present time. In the deliberations of the Congress let every mind be attentive to Thy voice in this solemn day of global decisions, that we may know the things which belong to our peace and to the peace of the world. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, May 7, 1956, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3254) to authorize the county of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to the United States, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate, severally

with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 767. An act for the relief of Andrew Rosner;

S. 1111. An act for the relief of Eric A. Cummings;

S. 1883. An act for the relief of Pietro Rodolfo Walter Stullin;

S. 1970. An act for the relief of Kim Bok-soon;

S. 2972. An act to punish the willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7513) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant an extension of time to the Matanuska Valley Lines, Inc., and to Russell Swank and Joe Blackard within which to apply for patent to certain lands in Alaska.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9132) to provide for the approval of the report of the Secretary of the Interior on the Ainsworth unit of the Missouri River Basin project.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 877. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rose Amoresano and her children;

H. R. 2045. An act for the relief of Joe Bargas;

H. R. 2840. An act to promote the further development of public-library service in rural areas;

H. R. 2845. An act to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having the service-incurred disability of loss or loss of use of both buttocks;

H. R. 3532. An act for the relief of Seymour Robertson;

H. R. 3897. An act to relieve the Secretary of the Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof;

H. R. 4141. An act for the relief of Vivencio Fernando Raymundo, Bienvenida Raymundo, Lolita Raymundo, Agnes Raymundo, Henry Raymundo, and Fred Raymundo;

H. R. 5256. An act to provide for the redemption by the Post Office Department of certain unsold Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps, and to clarify the requirements with respect to the age of hunters who must possess Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps;

H. R. 5268. An act to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize the payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside the continental limits of the United States;

H. R. 5790. An act relating to the application in the Territory of Hawaii of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act;

H. R. 7144. An act to provide that no application shall be required for the payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to August 1, 1952, have been determined by the Veterans' Administration to be service-connected;

H. R. 7190. An act restoring to tribal ownership certain lands upon the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., and for other purposes;

H. R. 7702. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Shenekji;

H. R. 7835. An act for the relief of Maj. Gen. Julius Klein;

H. R. 8041. An act for the relief of Clyde R. Stevens;

H. R. 8225. An act to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 8290. An act to provide for the appointment and promotion of the director and assistant directors of the band of the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8385. An act to transfer certain responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior to the Public Housing Commissioner and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8458. An act to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10 to provide that the widow of a veteran of the Spanish-American War (including the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion) who married the veteran before January 1, 1938, may be eligible for death compensation;

H. R. 8490. An act authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property of the United States to the city of Bonham, Tex.;

H. R. 8693. An act to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, in relation to the refund of reenlistment bonuses;

H. R. 8810. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct, equip, maintain, and operate a new fish hatchery in the vicinity of Miles City, Mont.;

H. R. 8837. An act to amend certain sections of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, relating to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 8867. An act for the relief of the estate of F. M. Bryson;

H. R. 8922. An act to provide for the relief of certain members of the uniformed services;

H. R. 9207. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for the payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands;

H. R. 9314. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into a compact relating to interstate public school districts where an educational community extends into both such States;

H. R. 9358. An act to require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a deed to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for certain land heretofore conveyed to such city, removing the conditions and reservations made a part of such prior conveyance;

H. R. 9377. An act to provide for the sale to the Eagle Rock Young Men's Christian Association of certain real property located in Los Angeles County, Calif.;

H. R. 9451. An act to provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Seminole Indians and to provide that certain lands shall be designated as a reservation for Seminole Indians;

H. R. 9671. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States to the village of Carey, Ohio;

H. R. 9822. An act to provide for the establishment of a trout hatchery on the Davidson River in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina;

H. R. 9841. An act to provide that in determining eligibility of a widow or child of a deceased veteran for a pension the income limitations applicable to such widow or child shall be increased \$600 for the year in which the veteran's death occurs;

H. R. 9842. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases;

H. R. 9922. An act to provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized;

H. R. 10006. An act for the relief of Vincent P. Sveinns;

H. R. 10013. An act for the relief of Sfc. Henry F. Ferry;

H. R. 10092. An act for the relief of the former shareholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation;

H. R. 10191. An act for the relief of Comdr. Cook Cleland;

H. R. 10251. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to the city of Grand Junction, Colo.;

H. R. 10441. An act to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to restrict its application to insurance which has been in effect 6 months at the time benefits are sought under such act;

H. J. Res. 501. Joint resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

H. J. Res. 605. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 606. Joint resolution to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 609. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 228) approving the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress approves the granting of the status of permanent residence in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has determined that such alien is qualified under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 403; 68 Stat. 1044):

A-7294280, Awad, Hazem Issa.
A-7292377, Blumsztajn, Jankiel B.
E-12305, Cabanski, Edmund Stanislaus.
A-9686777, Chan, Gar also known as Gar Ding Chan.

A-6851486, Chang, Irving Bellin.
A-10135387, Chang, Amos Hwei-Cheh.
A-6703345, Chao, Ping Chang also known as Ping Chang.

A-10141758, Chao, Shou-Ting.
A-7921052, Chao, Anna-Shun-Ting.
A-8829313, Chen, Long Wen also known as Robert Chen.

A-6083615, Chen, Yu.
A-6967624, Chen, Hwei Ju Chang.
A-6236867, Chen, James Yu-Ping.
A-6620712, Chen, Marjory Liu.
A-7396904, Chen, Daniel Bo Yen formerly Bo Yen Chen.

A-7390333, Chen, Olivia An Ran (nee Ho).
V-812955, Chen, Shih-Yun (Allen).
A-7247325, Cheng, Ming Tzu.
A-9694636, Cheng, Wan Man.
A-9558812, Chia, Chee.
A-8370665, Chiang, Philomena or Chiang Yu-Ching also known as Sister Margaret Mary.

A-6848448, Chiang, Sing Pao.
A-6848172, Chien, Chien Chih.
0900-76967, Ching, Zee Yah.
A-6986484, Ching-Guee, Shia or Sister Mary Ursula.

A-10141592, Chow, Ching Te.
V-753917, Chu, Wal-Quan Chao.
A-7282145, Chu, Ro Lin Hsiung.

0300-460097, Chu, Sen Sun.
A-10141587, Chuang, Theodore Hsin-I.
A-6422502, Chung, Anthony Chi-Wu.
A-6429288, Chung, Jean.
E-084282, Deutsch, Joseph.
0300-372142, Deutsch, Sprinca or Sprinza Deutsch.

A-7244888, Diller, Izak Jakub also known as Jack Diller.

0300-322285, Dong, Lai Tong.
A-7357115, Dunnous, Jack or Yacoub (Jacob) Isaac Dunnous.

A-8876905, Fabisiak, Jane.
A-8876903, Fabisiak, Arlene.
A-8876904, Fabisiak, Martha.
A-7274363, Feng, Norma nee Wang.
A-7865108, Freund, Leopold.
A-7456034, Fried, Zolton.
A-7837290, Friedman, Efraim.
0300-351008, Friedman, Elizabeth.
A-6794982, Gensel, Aron.
A-6967503, Guee-Lung, Lee or Sister Mary Jordan.

A-7286951, Hegedus, John Steven also known as Janos Hegedus.

A-10141553, Ho, Duane Ying.
A-7299373, Ho, Louis Ting.
A-6642006, Ho, Pei-Shih.
A-7357781, Ho, Peter Wen-T'Sung.
0300-344935, Hoo, Sing Hour.
A-10141544, Huang, Jack Shih-Ta.
A-7414824, Huang, Robert Chi Tong.
A-6285850, Huang, Tsi.
A-6285857, Huang, Soo Mu.
A-6847801, Huang, Teh Cheng.
A-10141539, Hui, Kit Ming.
A-10141566, Hui, Shui Tong.
A-10141567, Hui, Sinclair Shui-Shing.
A-6986479, Hung-Sheng, Wang or Sister Mary Carina.

A-8870667, Hsia, Gau Yueh or Sister Malla.
A-6967610, Hsiang, Wen Cheng or Sister Mary Wendellin.

A-6704369, Hsiao, Shen-Shan also known as William Shen-Shan Hsiao.
A-6848557, Hsu, Chieh-Su.
A-6967722, Jung, Han Yung also known as Sister M. Jacoma.

A-7399687, Junk, Berl.
T-2056002, Kalan, Franc.
T-2056001, Kalan, Stefka.
1536/52, Kalan, Dusan Franc.
1536/53, Kalan, Darko Stefan.
A-10141576, Koo, Benjamin Yee Chieh.
A-6142215, Kuo, Hsing-Kuo.
A-3639250, Kuo, Tse-Chiu.
A-10141757, Kuo, Hsu-Hua King.
V-1525096, Kuofan, Anthony.
A-8870666, Lai, Pao Sul also known as Sister M. Theresa.

0900-57550, Lee, Chang Ling.
0900-45771, Lee, Charlotte Ho.
A-7078187, Lee, Chen-Hsi.
A-10035416, Lee, Wah Hee alias Lee Wah Hee, Leung Fung or Fung Lung.

A-6982265, Lee, Winston, Foong-Zung.
0200-86892, Li, Hon Chi.
0300-460546, Li, Shu-Hua.
0300-460547, Li, Wang Wen Tien.
A-7202726, Liang, Yu Bing.
A-6986530, Lien-Ying, Chu or Sister Mary Eugenia.

A-6851676, Lin, Cheng Shan.
A-7274382, Lin, Jean Chen (nee Chih-Ying Chen).

A-7292430, Liu, Chi Kong.
A-7436597, Liu, Joseph Tsu Chieh.
A-6737205, Lieu, Pei-Tsing.
A-6976663, Liu, Sheng Kuang.
A-10141632, Liu, Yung-Ling.
A-10141633, Liu, Tung Seng.
A-10141634, Liu, Korbun.
A-6620802, Loh, Wen Ying.

0300-398365, Loo, Jack H. also known as Loo Yee King.

A-8870414, Lu, Wan-Ging.
A-6848570, Lu, Peter Tseng-Li.
A-6986529, Luce-Hsiang, Chow or Sister Mary Francesca.

A-6986564, Ma, Chi Pei.
A-6730632, Ma, James Hsien-Ne.

A-6967747, Min, Chang Wen or Sister Mary Charlene.

A-7295516, Ming-Hsien, Wu or Linda Wu.
A-6959749, Mozes, Abram.
A-8106523, Mozes, Malke.
A-7274536, Nieh, Chung-San.
0200-86445, Nieh, Nicholas Yun-Chuan.
A-6967510, Pan, Hsi Lung.
A-7274523, Pan, Vivian Chang.
A-7913544, Pewzner, Schulim Ber.
0300-464390, Pewzner, Rachel (nee Nena-now).

0946097, Sumarin, Mikhaiovna Klavdia also known as Claudia Gregory.

A-7450208, Samarin, Elena also known as Helen Gregory.

A-7988231, Shao, William Hoyang.
A-6967665, Shen, Dora Chung-Yuin.
0300-468333, Shen, Irene I-Chuan.
0300-468335, Shen, Isabel I-Hsi.
0300-457386, Shen, Victor.
A-7292431, Shew, Bradford Shin formerly Shin Kay Shew.

A-8082801, Shih-Yu-How, Agnes also known as Sister Theresa Shih-Yu-Haw.
A-6986538, Siu-Chen, Yu or Sister Mary Stephana.

A-7415078, Sung, David Nguah Nyen or Sung Nguah Nyen.

A-7421087, Sung, Eling Waung.
A-7248500, Sung, Rhoda Yun-Yuan.
0300-459558, Szabo, Paul.
A-10141615, Sze, Marian Woo.
A-7367977, Tai, Shih Sheng.
A-7436692, Tan, Li-Te.
A-6923725, Tao, Clinton Wei-Hsun.
A-8227223, Tao, James Fu.
A-8235312, Teitelbaum, Moses.
E-084223, Teitelbaum, Jenny (nee Bergfeld).

A-6567124, Tsao, Wao-Chen.
A-8870436, Tsien, Wei Shiang.
A-6851339, Tso, Tien-Chieh.
A-6986555, Tso, Margaret Yu-Yi Lu.
A-10141601, Twanmo, Chong.
A-10141602, Twanmo, Katty C.
A-6691440, Vogel, Catherine Nai-Yung Chen.

A-6847913, Wang, Hsi-lan.
A-7391681, Wang, Kien Ming or James Kien-Ming Wang.

A-10141616, Wang, Ko Tsan.
A-10141617, Wang, Yu Er.
A-10141618, Wang, Eng Chou.
A-10141619, Wang, Don Cue.
A-10141620, Wang, You Lue.
A-10141549, Wang, Lai-Hsing.
A-7445763, Wang, Rosalind Mei-Lin.
V-1336131, Wang, Sze-Tseng.

A-7992595, Weismann, Eli.
A-6033441, Woo, Ching Chang.
A-8057901, Woo, Jeannette Kwoh Yu.
A-9825135, Wojtal, Stanislaw.
A-2225355, Wong, Titi.

A-7078167, Wu, Cheng-Kang.
A-6980066, Wu, Jen-Pei or Zung-Pah Woo.
A-10141763, Wu, Shang Ying.

A-7143986, Yang, An Tzu.
A-6699853, Yang, David.
A-7285805, Yang George Chao-Chih.
A-7910949, Yang, Dora Hsi-Chun.
A-6848670, Yang, Jen Tsi.
A-7393985, Yang, David.
A-7393986, Yang, Katherine Louise.

A-6967652, Yang, May also known as Tze-Hsin Yang.

A-7274375, Yao, Lin-En also known as Josephine Yao.

A-6703474, Yeh, Ching Siang Tang Yeh.
A-6855617, Yeh, Pal Tao.
A-6986481, Ying, Cheng Yuin.
E-094700, Yip, Kam Yung.

A-8870669, Yu, You Li also known as Sister Anna.

A-9886531, Yu-Lung, Fan or Sister Mary Fulgence.

A-8153741, Yung-Chang, Chen.
A-8039402, Yurman, Gino.
A-7184186, Bilinska, Helena Maria.
E-096405, Chan, Dai or Chan Dai or Da Chen.

0300-473418, Chan, Siu Yu.
 A-4269801, Chan, Kam Shong.
 0900-47509, Chan, Yuk Yung.
 A-6851306, Chang, Chi.
 A-6848661, Chang, Ching Chi.
 A-6589870-T, Chang, Franklin Shih-Chuan.
 A-7279318, Chang, Grace Dung Lien.
 A-7419724, Chang, Hual-Yuan (Sister Mary Chang).
 A-6348013, Chang, Shen Chin.
 A-6567119, Chang, Mei Ling Wu (nee Wu).
 A-6597177, Chang, Shih Yen.
 A-10135727, Chang, Pen-Chun.
 A-10135728, Chang, Siu-Tsu.
 A-6967614, Chang, Wan-Cheng, married name Wan-Cheng Cheng.
 A-10141535, Chang, Yueh-Lien.
 A-10141574, Chang, Yai-Nan.
 A-10141537, Chang, Joan.
 A-7296212, Chao, Julia Shih-Fan Yu.
 A-6703343, Chao, Pei Chung.
 0300-459052, Chou, Peter.
 0300-456580, Chen, Hsiang.
 A-6083606, Chen, Hsing Huan.
 A-7178953, Chen, Yin Ching.
 A-7991926, Chen, Wansu Wu.
 A-8010541, Chen, (Frank) Minwel.
 A-8010542, Chen, (David) Minwu.
 A-8010579, Chen, (Phillip) Minkang.
 A-8870668, Chen, Tang Hsueh also known as Sister Katherina.
 A-8102823, Cheng, Benny Kuo-Bin.
 A-6148135, Cheng, Chiu Wan also known as Wang Cheng Chiu.
 A-9578773, Cheng, Chuen.
 A-10141533, Cheng, Wen Tao.
 A-10141532, Cheng, Lu-I Lee.
 A-10141531, Cheng, David Ta-Zun.
 A-7874506, Cheng, Pao Hua.
 A-7874505, Cheng, Chung Chu.
 A-7874504, Cheng, Denis.
 E-083251, Cheung, Kai.
 0300-460538, Chew, Yee Poh.
 0300-433053, Chi, Bo Heng.
 A-7445429, Chi, Hu Yu, also known as Yu-Chi Hu Ma, also known as Shirley Hu.
 0300-464404, Chi, Madeline.
 A-6986526, Chi-Shuang, Li or Sister Mary Cyril.
 A-7910846, Chin, Chung Shun.
 A-7096304, Chih, Chung Ying.
 E-118625, Chin, Hin.
 A-7354752, Chin, Tsuan-Shek.
 0300-459149, Ching, Chen Chae.
 A-6986536, Ching-Guee, Liu or Sister Mary Leander.
 A-6667194, Chiu, May Helen (nee May Helen Chow).
 A-7274544, Cho, Ting-Li.
 0300-400853, Chong, Ho or Cheong Hoo, also known as Ho Chueh.
 A-9731876, Chong, Kong, also known as Gong Cheong.
 0300-396049, Chong, Tan Yung.
 A-10142099, Chou, Te-Chuan.
 A-10142100, Chou, Nora Hsi-Feng Chang.
 A-7399269, Chow, Junlin Wong.
 A-7298960, Chu, Franklin You-Min.
 A-6986548, Chu, (Victor) Wen-Hwa.
 A-9708033, Chuck, Fung.
 A-9782837, Chun, Chai Ah.
 0300-458951, Deak, Niklas Charles, also known as Nicolas Carol Deak.
 A-7193630, Deri, Emery.
 A-7927387, Ding, Chang Ah.
 0900-50655, Djordjich, Risto.
 E-086433, Drumer, Lilly.
 A-3920006, Durazinski, Henryk or Henry.
 A-6933864, Elsdorfer, David.
 A-7244889, Elinowitz, Welwel.
 0300-457977, Elusalu, Johannes.
 A-7274380, Euyang, Walter also known as Walter Hwa-Teh Euyang.
 0300-456141, Euyang, Clementine Hoo formerly Clementine Shih-Hwei Hu.
 A-7415457, Fan, Hsieh-Sen or Jason Hsieh-Sen Fan.
 A-7445497, Fan, Catherine Ping-I Chang.
 A-6967558, Feng, Tsun-Ying.

E-082591, Fischer, Alexander.
 A-7354783, Fu, Ellen Hsiao Yen.
 0300-460069, Fucheng, Hsu alias Hsu Cheng now known as Fucheng Hsu.
 A-7365726, Ganz, Nisen.
 A-6613745, Gfelner, Theresa (nee Deri).
 A-6959744, Giang, Sylvia H. W.
 A-7444660, Goldstein, Hersh Mellech.
 A-8031667, Goldstein, Etel.
 A-7860110, Gruman, Kalman.
 E-086547, Guttman, Josef.
 A-7056939, Gyarmati, Geza.
 A-8285615, Hafner, Mozes, or Moses.
 0300-460251, Han, Ling Chen.
 A-6973659, Han, Susan Su-Chin formerly Su-Chin Han.
 A-6959722, Han, Yu-Wen.
 A-6967491, Ho, Ching-Yu.
 A-7435700, Ho, Don Tchengton.
 A-8258324, Hong, Sheng-Chiao.
 A-8829404, Hsia, Mitzie (nee Miao-Tze Chang).
 A-10141551, Hsiao, Ching Yuen.
 A-10141577, Hsiao, Helen Hui-Ying Yao.
 A-10141578, Hsiao, Henry Shih-Han.
 A-10141580, Hsiao, Ann Shih-An.
 A-10141581, Hsiao, Dorothy Shih-Yi.
 A-6849400, Hsiung, Chieh-Chang.
 A-6534366, Hsu, Liang.
 A-10141762, Hsu, Pao Cheng (Chang).
 A-7862663, Huang, Doris Ma.
 A-7802664, Huang, Victoria Tze-Fon.
 A-7415175, Hsueh, Chia Ying.
 0300-341751, Hsueh, Tsung Bei Wei.
 A-7056498, Huel, Hsia Shu or Frances Hsia.
 A-7383119, Hung, Loretta.
 0300-458487, I-Giai Chung, or Ida Djung.
 0300-406961, Kam, Chow.
 A-7293137, Kao, Lucy Ming-Chu.
 A-7244876, Katz, Sandor.
 0400-43673, Ke, Ke Chuan or John Koo.
 A-8057175, Kee, Tan Seng.
 A-6694146, King, Myra Yin Suan.
 A-7367998, Ko, Shao-Yen.
 0501-20382, Koa, Chi Chang.
 0501-20383, Koa, Suzanne S.
 A-7247311, Krzyanowski, Kazimierz (Casimir) John.
 A-6877774, Ku, Nien-Tseng.
 A-10135396, Ku, Pi-Tuan.
 A-7355365, Kwan, Yuk-Ying.
 E-118842, Kwel, Whang Ah.
 0300-462261, Kwok, Regina Yin-Han or Ying-Han Wing.
 0300-468748, Labocha, Mitchell.
 A-3523622, Lan, Yee or Ching Koon Yee.
 E-096796, Lau, Tai.
 A-7371911, Lee, Blanche.
 A-6967505, Lee, Chang Yuen.
 A-8189612, Lee, Yuen Hung also known as Yuen Hung Li.
 A-6828793, Lee, John Chia-Chin.
 A-7289348, Lee, Liang-Shen (Leo).
 0300-465467, Lee, Sui Tsung.
 A-6737246, Lee, William Ming-Sing alias Ming-Sing Lee or Di-Di Lee.
 A-6967336, Lee, Yin Chen.
 A-7934383, Lee, Ying.
 A-6959876, Leonida, Madelaine (nee Ching Hun Kao).
 A-6682660, Li, Ellen Hui-Chu also known as Hui Chu Li.
 A-8103760, Li, Hsioh-Chien.
 0300-460977, Li, Ruth Sien-Chuan.
 0300-469161, Li, San Chih also known as San Chih Liu.
 A-7202751, Li, Stephen Shih-Pu.
 A-10141568, Liang, George Kuo-Chi.
 A-10141571, Liang, Calvin Kuo-Yuan.
 A-10141597, Liang, Eugene Kuo-Yu.
 A-10141569, Liang, Helen Kuo-Hu.
 A-10141570, Liang, June Kuo-Kiang.
 A-7830590, Liang, Paolo Tao Tsun.
 A-7362902, Ling, Ming Hui Chang.
 E-096458, Ling, Tin Wong.
 A-7133230, Ling, Yuen-Hung Mel.
 A-7184116, Li-Ting, Tsung or Sister Mary Adria.
 A-7860197, Liu, Hao Wen.
 A-7293130, Liu, Irene Ssu-Chin now Irene Chi-Ming Hou.

A-6970202, Liu, Julian formerly Chu-Jen Liu.
 A-7436598, Loe, Agnes formerly Hsiao Chieh Loe.
 E-10665-T, Loong, Yu Cheng.
 A-6851637, Lu, Ch'ung Tai.
 A-6851635, Lu, Chi-Hui Ching.
 A-6973687, Lu, Fei Pai.
 A-7292414, Lu, Lydia Dze-Zau (nee Fu).
 A-6847976, Lu, Lydia Keng-Yen.
 A-2149500, Mah, Foo Chu.
 A-6911247, Mah, Yu Ou Chen.
 A-6911248, Mah, Ming Ching.
 A-6911249, Mah, Ming Shu.
 A-6911251, Mah, Priscilla.
 A-6911252, Mah, George.
 A-6911253, Mah, Howard.
 0300-471609, Mao, Chun Gin.
 A-6848593, Mao, Joseph T. K.
 A-6848404, Mao, Tzu-Jen.
 0300-459534, Mi, Miriam Deh-Fen also known as Deh-Fen Mi.
 0300-457656, Mihailescu, Octavian.
 A-6848122, Ming, Chu Feng.
 A-7358949, Mok, Za Yu.
 A-7296131, Mok, Bessie Ol-Bing.
 A-7263700, Mow, Constance also known as Bik Chui Wong.
 A-0946635, New, Yuh Tsung Zee (nee Yuh Tsung Zee) also known as Mrs. Way Sung.
 A-7243065, Pan, Diana Yun-Ching (nee Diana P. Lu).
 0900-50654, Pavlovich, Pavle.
 A-7118663, Pan, Ruth Chi-Te (nee Chung).
 A-7286979, Pan, Yum Hsueh.
 E-083220, Petkoff, George.
 A-6710400, Poon, Abigail also known as Wan-Fen Hwang.
 E-79836, Popa, Augustin.
 A-7421011, Schattauer, Mary.
 A-8036393, Schiffman, Sandor.
 A-7882491, Shao, Irene Melleng.
 A-8088722, Shashoua, Elias Heskell.
 A-8091352, Shing, Ng Khing also known as Eng Fong or Ng Khing Sheng.
 0300-458478, Shopov, Constantine Panchev.
 A-6847707, Sih, Peter Chwin-Jen.
 A-7476054, Sih, Helen Hsu Chiu.
 A-7863483, Sima, Lazzlo.
 A-7074028, Siu, Moyra Tsu-Yu.
 A-7941178, Sleszynska, Felixa or Feliksa.
 A-7399277, Soo, Peter Hungteh.
 A-6677301, Srych, Elizabeth (nee Bagarova).
 A-6843540, Stern, Abraham.
 A-7282964, Su, Chi-Hao (Kenneth).
 A-7553094, Sze, Benjamin Chiatse.
 A-7910997, Szentendrei, Janos (John).
 A-6083791, Tan, Fang Hsia.
 A-8829366, Tang, Ho-King Shao.
 A-7144742, Tang, Tung-Men.
 E-086276, Tao, Chew Pe.
 A-8310963, Teodorovic, Svetozar.
 A-6851460, Tong, Leonard Tsu-Wang, also known as Tsu-Wang Tong.
 A-6545323, Tong, Patsy Lew, also known as Patsy I-Fung Lew.
 A-7282984, Tsai, Frank Wei-Kang.
 0300-413254, Tsang, Tom Kam, also known as Tom Kam and Tsen Kam.
 A-7367943, Tsao, George Lingkwong.
 A-7274652, Tsao, Peter Hsing-Tsuen or Tsao Hsing-Tsuen.
 A-7277353, Tsien, Peng Lun.
 0300-462355, Tsien, Richard Winyu.
 A-7768053, Tsu, Kin Hsueh-Yuan.
 A-6704073, Tsu, Laura Nyi Tsung.
 A-6967373, Tung, Jui Hsueh.
 A-6851406, Tung, Ting San.
 V-754263, Tzu, Lien Chao.
 V-754254, Tzu, Fei-Man Wang.
 A-8012287, Unger, Jakob Isaac.
 0300-380248, Unger, Esther Rojtblat.
 0300-466957, Wang, Chen Ling.
 V-1198214, Wang, Chung Ching.
 A-6848530, Wang, Jean (nee Yin Suen Djuh).
 A-6470332, Wang, Chun-Tao Betty.
 0300-465191, Wang, Lincoln, formerly Yin Tang Wang.

- 0300-465188, Wang, Grace, formerly Tsian Hsi-Jen Wang.
 0300-465189, Wang, Henry, formerly Teh Yun Wang.
 0300-465190, Wang, Stephen.
 0300-463783, Wang, Nietsu.
 0300-463782, Wang, Krystyma (nee Kawecka).
 0300-463478, Wang, Juliana.
 0300-463690, Wang, Aline.
 0300-463271, Wang, Eva.
 0300-463476, Wang, Danis.
 A-6967724, Wang, Paul Wen-Shan.
 A-1297282, Wei, Ellen.
 0300-441924, Wei, Isabel Yung-Ling.
 0300-382033, Whue, Lieo, also known as Lay Fay.
 A-6847713, Wong, Grace, formerly Hong Yan Hung-En Wong.
 0300-343829, Wong, Ying.
 0300-3380021, Woo, Yen Kwong.
 0300-308909, Woon, Kong Ng Yee.
 A-6851709, Wu, Chao-Hsun, also known as Chris H. Wu.
 A-7427748, Wu, Christine Wan-Ming.
 0300-460897, Wu, Hou-Chang.
 0300-460862, Wu, Jane Yeh.
 0300-460861, Wu, Hsueh-Ping.
 0300-460864, Wu, Hsueh-Ming.
 0300-460863, Wu, Hsueh-Kun.
 0300-458255, Wu, Hsueh-Shang.
 0300-460865, Wu, Poansun.
 A-7298489, Wu, Theodore Tsu-Wang.
 0300-455917, Yah, Pao Yin nee Pao Yin Tsai).
 A-10135608, Yang, Yu Feng.
 A-7295488, Yang, Chi Yuan or Chi Yuan Young.
 0300-429043, Yang, Yu Ying also known as Ci-Jin Yang Liu.
 0300-372980, Yang, Yu Wen.
 0300-450095, Yao, Sung Ling.
 0300-450096, Yao, Sufan Kao.
 0300-450097, Yao, Yu.
 0300-450098, Yao, Tsu.
 0300-450099, Yao, Pei (Pearl).
 0300-450100, Yao, Ying.
 0300-403211, Yeu, Josette Min Sheng.
 A-7282993, Yo, Guy also known as Guy Gee Yo or Gee Yo or Guy G. Yo.
 A-7436722, York, Alfred Shih Ou.
 A-6877787, Yu, Mo Hsiang known as Frank Hsiang Yu Mo.
 0300-329581, Yu, Natalie Lien-Tse Kwok.
 A-6847782, Yu, Tom Teng-Pin.
 0300-458997, Yue, Chang Ah.
 A-8282335, Yuen, Chew Jun also known as Leung Yuen.
 A-8098148, Adawi, Ibrahim Hasan.
 A-8154184, Ausch, Desso or Deszo Ausch or Deszo Ausch.
 A-7247076, Chang, Chin Bing.
 A-7874959, Chang, Amy.
 A-7399332, Berger, Hirsch.
 A-6718370, Berke, Joseph.
 0300-460118, Bien, Zue Sun.
 0300-460116, Bien, Li Kuo-Kin.
 0300-457204, Chang, Kin Jen.
 A-7029620, Chang, Robert Lu Ling.
 0300-471564, Chang, Yi.
 0300-456358, Chang, Man.
 0300-441601, Chang, Yuan.
 E-086613, Chee, Choy.
 0200-130687, Chen, Chien-Min.
 A-7897614, Chen, Julia Angela, formerly known as Tseng Chen.
 A-7463931, Chen, Kun Chih.
 A-4527884, Chu, Kwan Sau.
 A-7463932, Chen, Martin.
 A-7463933, Chen, Annette.
 A-6281889, Chen, Kwan Lun.
 A-6704087, Chen, Ma Li.
 A-7381280, Chen, Shi Chih.
 A-6026501, Chen, Sze Te.
 A-6848441, Chen, Tsun.
 V-820003, Cheng, Lily Djeng-Ning formerly Hsiung Djeng Ning.
 A-7436771, Cheng, Paul Ming-Ching.
 0300-377472, Chu, Cheng-Chin.
 A-6967731, Cheo, Peter Kong-Liang.
 0300-318226, Cheuk, Hui Wing.
 A-9504925, Cheung, Lam.
 0300-468991, Chi, Helen H. formerly known as Hklu Hsiang Chi.
 A-6962886, Chia-Ching, Yeh or Charles Chia-Ching Yeh.
 A-6848630, Yeh, Sally Shing-Shing (nee Liu).
 A-7143027, Chiang, Allan I-Lung.
 A-8103730, Chin, Cheng Hsin.
 A-6851647, Chin, Grace.
 A-10141604, Chin, Duck Chung.
 A-10141605, Chin, Sui Ngor.
 A-10141606, Chin, Jean Su-Jen.
 A-10141607, Chin, William Wei-Yu.
 A-10141609, Chin, Kenneth Wei-Ho.
 A-10141608, Chin, Johnny Wei-Yao.
 A-10068620, Ching, Tsoong Han.
 0900-76968, Cho, Fat Yau.
 0300-467734, Chow, Hsien-Hsien.
 0300-467733, Chow, Bae-Pao Lu.
 0300-467735, Chow, Gwynne Hsieh.
 0300-467745, Chow, Lulu Caroline.
 0300-467619, Chow, Anna Frances.
 A-7436790, Chow, Mary (nee Puh Fang).
 A-7777409, Chow, Vee Nai.
 0300-331123, Chow, Laura Yeh-Tsung.
 0301-20068, Choy, Choon.
 A-10135607, Chu, Chia-Kun also known as John Chu.
 A-6527758, Chu, Kung-Ji also known as Elizabeth Chu.
 A-10198072, Chu, Cales Hung-Ye.
 A-10198073, Chu, Rebecca (Wai Tu Chu).
 A-10198074, Chu, Patricia Ann.
 A-10198075, Chu, Phyllis Jean.
 A-6848629, Chuan, Helen Keng-Ting.
 A-6968156, Chu, Hsi-Ling.
 A-9821915, Dai, Kwan.
 V-754183, Dzo, Ging-Ru.
 A-8099927, Ellahou, Ezra Haron Yousef.
 0300-408020, Fin, Chon.
 A-7846708, Frank, Fred Moshi, also known as Fouad Moshi Fram.
 A-7828313, Feldmar, Judith.
 0300-233203, Friedman, Fred alias Ferdinand Friedman.
 A-7988131, Fajncajg, Gitla.
 A-10060369, Genger, Brocha.
 0300-467887, Genger, Jehesua.
 A-7913449, Goldsand, Jakob.
 0300-362178, Gluck, Elsa Friedman.
 A-8055570, Grossman, Josef Aszer.
 0300-329528, Grunzweig (Grunzweig), Ignaz.
 A-8039224, Grunzweig (Grunzweig), Feiga.
 E-6576, Gutwein, Izak.
 0300-461047, Hettene, Ibrahim Khedoury Yousef.
 0300-12961, Hing, Chen Shuey.
 A-7174554, Ho, Julia.
 A-7921878, Honovich, Antonio.
 A-6831432, Hoo, Mona Yung-Ning.
 A-6891822, Hsia, Hung.
 A-6967367, Hsia, Eva E-Feng (nee Wu).
 A-6851466, Hsiao, Chi-An.
 0300-469513, Hsu, Chichang.
 A-7274640, Hsu, John Tseng-Hsin.
 A-7863550, Hu, Stanley Shao An.
 A-7863551, Hu, Jane Chi-Jo Tsien.
 A-7863552, Hu, George.
 0300-454463, Hu, Lellani Shao-Tsin.
 A-7125049, Hu, Susan Sze, also known as Tung-Lai Sze.
 A-6847785, Huang, Tsui En.
 A-6959720, Huang, Tzu Chuen.
 A-7830835, Kahan, Samuel.
 A-6621741, Kam, William.
 A-9647122, Kan, Yip, also known as Feh Kan.
 A-7274372, Kao, Irving Ke-Yung.
 A-9728193, Ki, Chan or Chan Wah Sorn.
 A-10066668, Klang, Ai Chen or Anne Ai-Chen Wang.
 A-6848410, King, Yung Kang.
 E-085921, Kleiner, Wolf, also known as Wolf Klajner.
 E-085930, Kleiner, Fredia, also known as Fredia Klajner.
 E-085922, Kleiner, Mala.
 A-6026369, Ko-Ching, Shih.
 A-6041705, Shih, Chueh Ying Tzeng or Tzeng Chueh Ying.
 A-9758472, Kokk, George.
 A-7873165, Kuang, Cheng Wei known as Edmund Wei-Kuang Cheng.
 A-6442514, Wei, Cheng Han Hsin, known as Dorothy Han Hsin Wei Cheng.
 A-7049859, Kuchcik, Mendel.
 0300-466868, Kung, Wei-Ven Yao.
 0300-363444, Kung, Robert Cheng-Chung.
 0300-363443, Kung, Nancy Tse-Chung.
 A-7133276, Kuo-Chung, Chen.
 E-6096243, Kwan, Chan.
 A-7374681, Landau, Herman.
 0300-323883, Landau, Serena.
 0300-461751, Landau, Ervin.
 E-096756, Lau Yau.
 A-9235656, Lau, Kwai.
 A-8259654, Lanza, Giovanni.
 A-6847959, Lee, Dah Hsuan.
 0300-318417, Lee, Dorothy or Dorothy Tsu.
 0300-466310, Lee, Thomas Shung, also known as Lee Shung Sun.
 A-703320, Lee, Yaw Shuin.
 0300-459356, Lefkovits, Irma.
 A-7961287, Li, Hsiao-Jun.
 A-7292450, Li, Ming Yu.
 A-6958632, Li, Chou Hsiung.
 A-6973662, Li, Shao Min.
 A-6552719, Liang, Holt.
 A-6855620, Liang, Yuan.
 A-6967758, Li-Chuan, Wang.
 A-6967493, Hwa, Lih or Hwa Lih Wang.
 0300-360290, Lin, Frank Chang-Heng.
 0300-360291, Lin, Ellen.
 A-6847860, Lin, Priscilla Chung Digh.
 A-10135710, Li-Soocy, Evalina Doo.
 A-7118752, Liu, Fu Tung.
 A-6848072, Liu, George Bie, formerly Bie Liu.
 A-6851311, Liu, Robert Yung-Yu.
 0300-460252, Liu, Soo Yung.
 A-7274431, Liu, Yee Yen.
 A-7274432, Liu, Yen Wei.
 0300-470004, Liu, Teh Ming.
 A-6083659, Lo, Ching-Lung.
 0300-471010, Lo, Hua-Tsing Chu.
 0300-471011, Lo, Denis.
 0300-471012, Lo, Sylvia.
 A-6848683, Louis, Pauline Pao-Lien Soong.
 A-10066444, Lu, Chin.
 0300-345176, Majerholc, Edwin.
 A-9731984, Mar, Chew.
 A-6771870, Miao, David Cheng.
 A-7295543, Mol, Peggy, formerly Peggy Wong.
 A-7399331, Morozow, Szulem.
 A-7355367, Mui, Chiu Ning.
 0301-21592, Muscardin, Umberto.
 0300-470522, Nacinovich, Romano.
 A-6357633, Netupsky, Eugene A.
 A-6504544, Ning, Lai Shung.
 A-7462122, Nisenkiern, Samuel.
 A-7244870, Nosels, Jacob.
 0300-429827, Ong, Chih-Ta.
 0300-471121, Ong, Ching Siu C. T.
 0300-461044, Ong, Margaret.
 A-7292435, Owyang, Hsuan.
 A-6848503, Pei, Tseng Chi known as Chi Pei Peter Tseng.
 0300-473098, Peros, Ivan.
 A-7399686, Pevzner, Ichchok.
 A-9709852, Ping, Chan.
 A-7586532, Ratajczak, Michal.
 A-6848542, Ray, Hsia Pong known as Pong Ray Hsia.
 A-7480707, Rubin, Simcha.
 0300-375838, Sassoon, Edmond Solomon.
 0300-375839, Sassoon, Yvette (nee Shayo).
 A-7290185, Schonberger, Philippe.
 A-7290186, Schonberger, Friderika.
 A-7290187, Grunwald, Eva (nee Schonberger).
 A-7290188, Schonberger, Alfred.
 A-7290190, Schonberger, Tibor.
 A-7366281, Schonberger, Georgette or Gyongyi.
 A-8001182, Shen, James Cheng-Yee or Shen Cheng-Yee.
 A-8871292, Shen, Grace Shu Hwei.

A-8871294, Shen, Christopher.
 A-8871293, Shen, Patricia.
 A-8871295, Shen, Michael.
 0300-355800, Shen, Pearl Sung Hsu.
 E-085326, Shing, Tam also known as Shing Tam.
 A-5975137, Shoen, Tze Win.
 0300-459063, Soo, Lum Wing also known as Frederico Lee.
 A-7287952, Stoylich, Peter N.
 A-6848149, Sung-Lan, Hsia known as Robert Sung Lan Hsia.
 0300-460221, Susech, Giovanni.
 E-10777, Svoronos, Milton Theodosios or Millon or Mittiadis Theodosios Svoronos.
 A-7367944, Tai, Li Shu.
 E-082730, Tak, Lee Ting.
 A-8036392, Teitelbaum, Chiel Alter.
 A-7115668, Thurnher, Majda Theresia.
 A-1389416, Tin, Chan Chi.
 A-7415104, Ting, Alice Lu.
 A-6739732, Tsai, Helen Whitfield.
 A-6735288, Tsai, William Wei-Lin.
 T-607453, Tse, Emma Kuan Ching.
 A-7290334, Tse, John Yung Dong.
 A-6567126, Tseng, Hsien-Chi.
 A-6967707, Tsou, Catherine Nan-Yun.
 0300-464309, Tung, William L.
 0300-464311, Tung, Yueh-Chiung.
 0300-464308, Tung, James (Chien Min).
 E-094525, Valjak, Arthur.
 E-094628, Vlacich, Beniamino.
 0300-420918, Vlacich, Giovanni, also known as John Vlacich.
 A-6457535, Wang, Chi-Wu.
 A-7846771, Wang, Da Chaw.
 A-6851597, Wang, Hung I.
 A-6606804, Wang, Lillian Yun-Hsia.
 0300-463121, Wang, Loo Ing How.
 A-6845064, Wang, Pei.
 0300-462256, Waung, Tze-Kong.
 0300-337048, Ching-Chyu, Wong.
 0300-461685, Hsi-Fong, Waung.
 A-8057928, Wojda, Stanley (or Stanislaw).
 0300-336237, Woo, Alice Chia-Ying, also known as Alice Ching Woo.
 A-0010333, Wong, Yok.
 A-7247101, Wu, Ray Jul.
 A-6689188, Wu, Robert Tze-Chun or Robert T. C. Wu.
 0300-469639, Yang, Nai Chen.
 A-10135775, Yang, Te-Fang.
 0300-361326, Yang, Tien-Yi.
 A-6849457, Yao, Eleanor Shin-Yee.
 A-7265816, Yen, Yaa Tai or Anthony Yen.
 A-9164094, Yeung, Yik.
 A-7133285, Yien, Edward Yuen-Chiang.
 A-6461101, Ying-Pe, Chang or Roy Ying-Pe Chang.
 0300-329694, Yip, Lam Chun.
 A-7274558, Yong, Pao Chung Ma.
 A-8875522, Yu, Choi Kun.
 A-6848711, Yu, David Chien-Seng formerly Chien-Seng Yu.
 A-6848482, Yu, Teh Chi.
 A-6848483, Chen, Siao-Fen.
 A-6877754, Yu, Tsi-Van.
 A-6848108, Yue, Soy Chung.
 A-9686706, Yuen, Ben.
 A-10135599, Zia, Zung Jai.
 A-10135601, Zia, Hsu Chin.
 A-9553245, Adolfs, Alfred.
 A-7385344, Beloerol, Franciszka.
 A-6819166, Berger, Kato (nee Gluck).
 A-7244887, Brook, Gershon.
 0300-352716, Brook, Szyrna (nee Gottlieb).
 0300-329371, Bul, Ying King.
 A-7913548, Chai, Ling Chi (nee Mao).
 A-7124539, Chang, Chen Chi.
 0300-448764, Chang, Nien Tze.
 0300-366462, Chang, Henry Kunghui.
 0300-419940, Chang, Hsi Huan, also known as Peter Chang.
 A-7538671, Chang, Hsin Hai.
 A-7295511, Chang, Hsin-Pao.
 A-8065822, Chang, Huel-Yuen.
 A-6848015, Chang, I-Chen.
 0300-421485, Chang, Jimmy H.
 A-7277488, Chang, Robert Mai-Hsien.
 0300-335529, Chang, Sai-Cheng.
 A-10141560, Chang, (William) Kwang Pao.

A-7436600, Chang, (Catherine) Shiao Chin Lu.
 A-7416447, Chang, Yung Shan.
 0300-461559, Chao, Marie I-Wei Lu.
 0300-461560, Chao, Yung Yun also known as Shirley Chao.
 0300-461562, Chao, Hsieh Lung also known as Thomas Chao.
 0300-461561, Chao, Yung Hsia also known as Helen Chao.
 A-7427944, Chao, Chung Yuan.
 A-6704086, Chao-Hwa, Feng or Chao Henry Feng.
 A-6236864, Chen, Hsuen-Ping Dorothy.
 A-10141582, Chen, King Pao.
 0501-19305, Chen, Mary Barbara also known as Ching Zen Chen.
 A-7483722, Chen, Rose.
 A-7841932, Chen, Vincent Vesin or Vesin Chen.
 A-6905336, Chen, William Keh-Ching.
 A-7053874, Chen, Elizabeth Dji-Shuh.
 A-6163785, Cheng, George C. also known as Chi Chang Cheng.
 A-6251492, Chen, Franklin Shou Chiang formerly Shou Chiang Chen.
 0200-121730, Cheng, San-Hsi.
 0300-423721, Cheng, Yung alias Cheng Yung.
 A-6847880, Cheo, Pen Ching.
 A-6958995, Cheo, Helen Ching Lan.
 A-7435701, Cheung, Lok-Tin (Happy).
 A-10193622, Cheung, Lydia Chi-Yan Lee.
 A-6027148, Chi, Nung-Cheh.
 A-6896402, Chi, Jean Ching-Chin.
 0300-456510, Chi, James.
 0300-391909, Chiang, Chun Lin.
 0300-469810, Chiang, Yue-Tsing Huang.
 0300-469814, Chiang, Yvonne or Yee Foong Chiang.
 0300-469815, Chiang, Jane.
 0300-469811, Chiang, Millard.
 0300-469812, Chiang, Alice.
 A-8870726, Chien, Dawn Sing or William S. Dawn.
 A-8870724, Chien, Dawn Tze or Robert C. Dawn.
 A-7417144, Chi-Hua, Wu Vivian also known as Vivian Chia-Hua Moh.
 A-6843441, Chin-Hsu, Liu.
 A-6534334, Liang, Huang or Liang Huang Liu.
 A-8125645, Ching, Julia Chia-Yi (Sister Agnes Therese).
 A-9948146, Chong, Lai also known as Leong Kow Kow.
 A-6271454, Chu, Kuang-Han.
 A-0933425, Chun, Hong Cha.
 A-0933428, Chun, Kyung Shien Sung.
 0300-366830, Chun, Sze Yung.
 0300-366918, Chung, Mo Nan.
 0300-344329, Dao, Sue Shing.
 A-8870723, Dawn, Shin Yuan.
 A-8870727, Dawn, Dunn Mei-Lih.
 A-8870725, Dawn, Wei Mei or Victoria W. Dawn.
 A-6377727, Djang, Su Dzong.
 A-7282150, Su, Ruth Ching-Hsing (nee Tien).
 0300-456769, Dimini, Stanislaw.
 A-6967498, Dun-Jen, Li.
 0300-456942, Dzung, Kenyon Danlee.
 0300-456938, Dzung, Nyui Sung.
 0300-355990, Eu, Mary Jane Soong.
 A-10141559, Fang, Siu Chun (nee Siu Chun Lai).
 A-6760587, Feldstein, Aron.
 A-7383072, Fisher, Max.
 A-7399117, Friedman, Erno.
 A-8065816, Friedman, Edith.
 A-7913543, Gluck, Arthur.
 A-6934982, Goldberg, Joseph formerly Jozef Goldberg.
 A-7197344, Guo, (James) Tse Menglin.
 A-7197345, Guo, (Lois) Rujen Wang.
 0400-54898, Guo, (Grace) Hui-ping.
 E-094784, Haber, Elias or Eliasz Haber.
 0300-319444, Hardoon, Rouben Shaoul.
 0300-460905, Hardoon, Marcelle.
 0300-328520, Hardoon, Kathleen.
 A-7197634, Henkin, Ella.
 E-119220, Ho, Lau.

A-2418469, Ho, Pang Yung.
 A-6077100, Hoo, Chin.
 A-6916672, Houn, Franklin Willington.
 A-7835199, Houn, Frances Lu.
 A-7355369, Hsi-Kuang, Chi or Henry Hsi-Kuang Chi.
 0300-371805, Hsi, Te-Ping.
 A-6848376, Hsu, Jeng Mein.
 A-8245936, Hsu, Priscilla C. Y.
 A-10141598, Hu, Pei-Ying Beatrice.
 A-6608765, Hu, Quang Hsi.
 A-6851600, Huang, Alleen Yueh.
 A-6986571, Huang, Chaang.
 A-6967359, Huang, Wei Jen.
 A-7286961, Huang, Irene Hwei-Lin nee Chang.
 A-5941361, Hung, Wu Gee.
 A-8829316, Hsu, Pei Ping.
 0300-471204, Ivanicek Franjo.
 0300-325626, Jacob, Solomon Hillel.
 0300-325694, Jacob, Hillel.
 0300-466392, Jankovich, Ladislav.
 A-10067874, Jin, Kor Shiang also known as Madeline Jin.
 E-118777, Jogis, Konrad Walter.
 A-7297266, Jungreis, Lipot.
 A-7297267, Jungreis, Laura.
 0300-429358, Jungreis, Antal.
 0300-429359, Jungreis, Izsak.
 0300-452110, Jutrowski, Klemens Jan.
 A-8870715, Kai, Chou Ven or Victor Ven-Kai Chou.
 A-6851293, Chou, Clarice Hsi or Hsi Yao.
 A-7961261, Katz, Marton.
 A-8245999, Katzman, Zelig.
 A-8246000, Katzman, Hillel.
 A-9728194, Keam, Tan.
 A-7244872, Kerker, Wolf.
 A-9561968, Kiang, Tang Ching.
 0300-473479, Konig, Joseph.
 A-10035686, Kwei, Thomas Chen-Ying alias Chen Ling Kwei.
 A-10035639, Kwei, Randolph Chen-Chi alias Chen-Chi Kwei.
 A-7828712, Kwiatkowski, Czeslaw.
 E-084349, Lau, Hung.
 A-6815524, Lee, Helen Pao Hsin Tsao.
 0300-472541, Lee, Hong Cheuk, also known as Richard H. C. Lee.
 A-6775603, Lee, Justin.
 A-6958991, Lee, Julia.
 0300-374187, Lee, Laan-Fong.
 A-2677372, Lee, Yen Shuang.
 A-7297991, Leitao, Maria Stela.
 A-5805395, Lew, Suie.
 A-6851429, Liang, Chen Yu known as C. Y. Yu.
 A-7285802, Liang, Robert Ting-Wei.
 A-6962966, Liang, Emily Shui-Men.
 A-7424932, Lin, Wei Shu now William S. Lin.
 A-7841087, Chen, Tsai Chu now Jean C. Lin.
 A-7841088, Lin, Annie.
 A-7841089, Lin, Fu Ming now Dinah Rita Lin.
 A-7841090, Lin, Cheng Lie now Dick Lin.
 0300-277173, Ling, Chen Ping.
 A-8001637, Ling, Homer Chuen-Cheng alias Chuen-Cheng Ling or Yung-Shen Ling.
 A-7483978, Ling, Fidelia Hsu (nee Fidelia Pei-Lan Hsu) alias Pei-Lan Hsu.
 0300-41791, Ling, Wong or Lun Wong or Wong Lun.
 A-6744416, Loh, Yih H.
 0300-456581, Loh, Mabel H. C.
 0300-451406, Lok, Chung Sing.
 A-9512598, Luk, Ng.
 A-7202743, Lung, Yuan or Edward Lung Yuan.
 A-6967574, Ma, Bernard Sing-Lu.
 A-10141583, Ma, John T. T.
 A-10141584, Ma, Mary Yong.
 A-10141561, Ma, Joanna.
 A-7945460, Mamczak, Julianna.
 T-1866563, Mao, Kathleen (Kai) Lin.
 A-7456082, Miller, Kalman Jacob.
 A-7985644, Miller, Eda.
 A-8871291, Ming, Hsu Yin or Doris Yin Ming Hsu.
 A-7886505, Nlekarz, Alojzy.
 A-8090380, Oiber, Hersch.

A-8057925, On, Young Man also known as Man on Young.
 A-7269682, Ouyang, Mariana Tsao.
 A-7118691, Owyang, Gilbert Hsiaopin.
 A-8282962, Patock, Lverka.
 E-1073, Peebo, Johannes.
 0300-445130, Perich, John or Giovanni.
 E-081290, Pien, Hsia Si.
 0300-473086, Pul, Wong.
 A-8154183, Rosenberg, Samuel.
 0300-464312, Shen, Alexander or I-Shang Shen.
 A-7957895, Shen, Chi Meng.
 A-10015075, Shen, Ping Wen-Wu.
 A-6083862, Shen, Roderick Chung-Chao.
 0300-374307, Shen, Shih Hua.
 0300-465579, Shen, Pao Kwei.
 A-7274371, Sheng, Alice Tung-Fun (nee Alice Tung-Fun Kuan).
 A-7184115, Shu-Ching, Suee or Sister Mary Cecilia.
 E-082521, Simon, David Salem.
 A-737469, Soong, Hwa-Yu or Soong Hwa-Yu known as William Hwa-Yu Soong.
 0400-52651, Spitzer, Gyula.
 0400-52690, Spitzer, Ilona.
 A-9825134, Sroka, Leon Stefan.
 A-7860207, Ssutu, Edwin A.
 A-6848027, Sun, Wu Tze.
 A-7358509, Szasz, Joseph.
 A-7961263, Tang, Kou Nan.
 V-753791, Tang, Oscar Liu-Chien.
 A-6083753, Tsai, Sydney Sung or Sung Tsai.
 A-7483931, Tsai, Christina or Pei-Ching Chang Tsai.
 0300-461764, Tsai, Jackson or Chieh Sung Tsai.
 0330-455209, Tsai, Mason or Mei Sung Tsai.
 A-7435716, Tsai, Wen Ying.
 A-7285799, Tsang, Stella Shu-Ming Tai.
 0300-457501, Tseng, Benjamin or Tseng Chao Ko.
 A-7832588, Tsou, Ying also known as Anthony Y. Tsou.
 A-7095971, Uranyi, Joseph.
 A-7095973, Uranyi, Gabriella.
 A-7193594, Uranyi, Gabrielle Margaret.
 A-9099909, Vilusi, Villu.
 A-8091658, Vosilla, Vittorio.
 A-7778553, Wang, Cheng Fu.
 0300-466141, Wang, Almel.
 0300-322737, Wang, Chi Chuan.
 0300-322762, Wang, Yuan-So Cheng.
 0300-326117, Wang, Yien Koo.
 A-6877783, Wang, Hsin-Hui.
 A-7643498, Wang, Shih Hua.
 A-6986585, Wang, Mu (Diana) Cheng.
 A-7367966, Weingarten, Adolph.
 0300-314825, Weingarten, Anna.
 A-7444635, Wen-Jhun, Chiang known as Helen Wen-Jhun Chiang.
 A-9764838, Wong, Chin.
 A-6407196, Wong, Gen Ching.
 A-7890902, Wong, Han Min.
 A-8021418, Chang, Jacqueline W. T.
 A-6967663, Wong, Mary Ruth.
 A-10141528, Wong, Shou-Fa.
 A-8198495, Wong, Virginia also known as Bei Fung Wong.
 A-6967532, Woo, William Chi-Wen.
 A-10145013, Wu, Hou Cheng.
 A-10145014, Wu, Kina Fu Yier Liao.
 A-10135612, Wu, Jack Hsueh-I.
 A-6849846, Wu, Pei-Hsing Lin.
 0300-432370, Yak, Ah Sam also known as Yak Ah Sam.
 A-6667949, Yank, Chuan Ying alias Yong Yang Chuan-Ying.
 A-9798750, Yang, Margaret Wei-Chin.
 A-6967741, Yang, Nien-Chu.
 A-8015589, Yang, Shih-Ching.
 0300-346772, Yang, Dorothy Tsae-Ling Fel.
 0300-330626, Yang, Kiang-Si.
 A-7392524, Yang, Tieh-Sung.
 A-6847989, Yeh, John Chiung or Yeh Chiung.
 0300-43062, Yen, Betty Hsin-Lien.
 0300-391473, You, Wong King also known as Wong Ying.
 A-7903279, Yu, Maria Hsieh-Yueh Chang.
 A-7835340, Yu-Chen, Li.

0300-474919, Yueh, Shiela Hsuan Wen.
 A-8198530, Chang, Li-Hsain.
 E-079940, Chin, Tom.
 A-6958642, Loh, Pichon P. Y.
 A-9520221, Park, Hom.
 A-7286680, Shen, Richard Tsu Hsun.
 A-7133260, Tung, Yun Ming.
 A-7975781, Chu, Boa-Teh.
 A-8922049, Hing, Yuan Ying.
 A-6846912, Kaminski, Henryk.
 A-10143319, Schejbal, Dobruska Ann.
 A-10143320, Schejbal, Dusan Josef.
 A-6195641, Schejbal, Josef.
 A-6159640, Skala, Hugo Michael.
 A-7491761, Skala, John Paul.
 A-7802497, Skala, Marie Hana.
 A-6813127, Skarzynski, Stanislaw.
 A-10042650, Chuan, Pal Shiu.
 A-7948694, Maar, Julius (Gyula) I.
 A-6967495, Li, Pei Chao.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 230) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings on H. R. 5550 for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 2,500 additional copies of the hearings on H. R. 5550, a bill authorizing the President to accept membership for the United States in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, held by the Committee on Ways and Means for the use of the said committee.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 232) extending greetings to the American National Red Cross on the occasion of its 75th anniversary, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

Whereas the American National Red Cross is now receiving congratulations from all over the world upon the occasion of its 75th anniversary; and

Whereas in the period following the adoption of the first Treaty of the Red Cross in 1864, to which the United States Government adhered in 1882, the name and emblem of the Red Cross has come to be recognized throughout the civilized world as a symbol toward which those in need can repair and under which all peoples dedicated to the impartial relief of human suffering can enlist; and

Whereas the obligations of this Government and its people under the Treaty of the Red Cross justified the establishment by the Congress of the American National Red Cross as the official agent of this Government to assist in the discharge of such obligations and to engage in other activities for the welfare and relief of the Armed Forces and the prevention and alleviation of human suffering resulting from disasters and emergencies at home and abroad; and

Whereas more than 50 years ago the Congress determined that the work of the American National Red Cross was of such importance to the Government and people of the United States and to the preservation of the dignity of all human beings that provision should be made for its operation under such grant of authority and such Government supervision as would impart official status and thus invite the confidence and support of all the people, but that, to preserve and safeguard its impartial, non-political character, it should carry out its duties solely by means of the voluntary contributions of funds and services by the peoples; and

Whereas the present American Red Cross membership of over 23 million, the record

during the past half century of voluntary contributions totaling more than \$2,350,000,000 and countless billions of hours of selfless Red Cross volunteer service, all devoted to the mitigation of human suffering in every country of the world, attests to the accomplishment of the intended purposes of the Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress extend its greetings and felicitations to all the members of the American National Red Cross on the occasion of its 75th anniversary, express to them its appreciation for their services to humanity, and urge the continued voluntary participation by the American people in the work entrusted to the organization by the Congress and the Government.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 419. An act for the relief of Eli E. Hood;
 S. 637. An act to provide for the conveyance of Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard, and Esler Field, La., to the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes;

S. 885. An act for the relief of Alice Elizabeth Marjoribanks;

S. 2267. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in the State of Nevada to the city of Henderson, Nev.;

S. 2851. An act to transfer certain lands from the Veterans' Administration to the Department of the Interior for the benefit of the Yavapai Indians of Arizona;

H. R. 1835. An act for the relief of the Board of Commissioners of Sedgewick County, Kans.;

H. R. 1989. An act for the relief of George D. Hopper;

H. R. 2338. An act for the relief of Charles F. Bullette;

H. R. 2717. An act for the relief of Giles P. Fredell and wife;

H. R. 2736. An act for the relief of Roy M. Butcher;

H. R. 2924. An act for the relief of David J. Dase;

H. R. 3638. An act for the relief of Joseph H. Washburn;

H. R. 3639. An act for the relief of Ralph Bennett and certain other employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

H. R. 3725. An act for the relief of Herman F. Glerke, Jr.;

H. R. 3975. An act for the relief of Rev. Boniface Lucchi, O. S. B.;

H. R. 4902. An act for the relief of Martin F. Kendrigan;

H. R. 5787. An act to authorize settlement of claims for residential structures heretofore erected at the expense of patients on the grounds of the Public Health Service hospital, Carville, La.;

H. R. 6452. An act for the relief of William H. Foley;

H. R. 7583. An act for the relief of Mary Viola Jones;

H. R. 7993. An act to authorize the construction and conversion of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9132. An act to provide for the approval of the report of the Secretary of the Interior on the Ainsworth unit of the Missouri River Basin project.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles, and referred as indicated:

H. R. 877. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rose Amoresano and her children;

H. R. 2045. An act for the relief of Joe Bargas;

H. R. 3532. An act for the relief of Seymour Robertson;

H. R. 4141. An act for the relief of Vivencio Fernando Raymundo, Bienvenida Raymundo, Lolita Raymundo, Agnes Raymundo, Henry Raymundo, and Fred Raymundo;

H. R. 7702. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Shenekji;

H. R. 7835. An act for the relief of Maj. Gen. Julius Klein;

H. R. 8041. An act for the relief of Clyde R. Stevens;

H. R. 8867. An act for the relief of the estate of F. M. Bryson;

H. R. 9314. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into compact relating to interstate public school districts where an educational community extends into both such States;

H. R. 10006. An act for the relief of Vincent P. Svelnis;

H. R. 10013. An act for the relief of Sfc. Henry F. Ferry;

H. R. 10092. An act for the relief of the former shareholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation;

H. R. 10191. An act for the relief of Comdr. Cook Cleland;

H. J. Res. 605. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 606. Joint resolution to waive certain subsections of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 609. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2840. An act to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas;

H. R. 8490. An act authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property of the United States to the city of Bonham, Tex.

H. R. 9358. An act to require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a deed to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for certain land heretofore conveyed to such city, removing the conditions and reservations made a part of such prior conveyance;

H. R. 10251. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to the city of Grand Junction, Colo.; and

H. R. 10441. An act to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to restrict its application to insurance which has been in effect 6 months at the time benefits are sought under such act; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

H. R. 2845. An act to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having the service-incurred disability of loss or loss of use of both buttocks;

H. R. 7144. An act to provide that no application shall be required for the payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to August 1, 1952, have been determined by the Veterans' Administration to be service-connected;

H. R. 8458. An act to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10 to provide that the widow of a veteran of the Spanish-American War (including the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion) who married the veteran before January 1, 1938, may be eligible for death compensation;

H. R. 9841. An act to provide that in determining eligibility of a widow or child of a deceased veteran for a pension the income limitations applicable to such widow or child shall be increased \$600 for the year in which the veteran's death occurs; and

H. R. 9922. An act to provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 3897. An act to relieve the Secretary of the Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof;

H. R. 7190. An act restoring to tribal ownership certain lands upon the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8225. An act to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 8385. An act to transfer certain responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior to the Public Housing Commissioner and the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8837. An act to amend certain sections of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, relating to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 9207. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for the payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands; and

H. R. 9451. An act to provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Seminole Indians and to provide that certain lands shall be designed as a reservation for Seminole Indians; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 5256. An act to provide for the redemption by the Post Office Department of certain unsold Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps, and to clarify the requirements with respect to the age of hunters who must possess Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps;

H. R. 5790. An act relating to the application in the Territory of Hawaii of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act;

H. R. 8810. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct, equip, maintain, and operate a new fish hatchery in the vicinity of Miles City, Mont.; and

H. R. 8822. An act to provide for the establishment of a trout hatchery on the Davidson River in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 5268. An act to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize the payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside the continental limits of the United States;

H. R. 8290. An act to provide for the appointment and promotion of the director and assistant directors of the band of the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8693. An act to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, in relation to the refund of reenlistment bonuses; and

H. R. 8922. An act to provide for the relief of certain members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 9377. An act to provide for the sale to the Eagle Rock Young Men's Christian Association of certain real property located in Los Angeles County, California; and

H. R. 9671. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States to the village of Carney, Ohio; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 9842. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. J. Res. 501. Joint resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following concurrent resolutions were referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 228. Concurrent resolution approving the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary;

H. Con. Res. 230. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings on H. R. 5550 for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means; to the Committee on Rules and Administration; and

H. Con. Res. 232. Concurrent resolution extending greetings to the American National Red Cross on the occasion of its 75th anniversary; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the following committees were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today:

The Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations.

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be the usual morning hour, for the transaction of routine business, subject to a 2-minute limitation on statements.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PURPOSES

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Battle Creek, Mich., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Federal contributions for civil defense purposes for the quarter ended March 31, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

RELOCATION OF NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the relocation of the National Training School for Boys, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contracts negotiated for research and development purposes, for the period July 1 through December 31, 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MINES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Bureau of Mines, for the calendar year 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON AUDIT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

A letter from the Executive Secretary, The American Society of International Law, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on financial transactions of that society, for the year ended December 31, 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AUDIT REPORT ON NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

A letter from the President, National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill., transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report of the financial transactions of that council, for the year 1955 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Finance:

"Resolutions memorializing Congress to enact legislation to waive certain charges against an employer relative to unemployment insurance

"Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which would authorize State unemployment insurance agencies to waive any charges against an employer where it would adversely affect his experience rate if the unemployment is caused by the curtailment of business resulting from hurricanes, floods or other acts of God; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth."

A memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"House Memorial 12

"Memorial requesting the Congress of the United States to investigate the wasteful expenditures of the Helium Division of the United States Bureau of Mines

"To the Congress of the United States:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"The Helium Division of the United States Bureau of Mines is presently spending \$6 mil-

lion at Excell, Tex., to extract small amounts of helium from natural gas. This process is hazardous, due to possible explosion, and in addition is very costly. The Bureau of Mines is now asking for an additional \$10 million for another plant to be constructed in 1959.

"The demand for helium far exceeds the supply and it is now rationed by the United States Government which is presently the only supplier of helium. The Hoover Commission has recommended that the production of helium be turned over to private industry. It costs the Federal Government over \$14 per 1,000 cubic feet to process helium from natural gas.

"Apache County in the State of Arizona has the world's only virgin helium-nitrogen wells. There are 2 wells completed that produce 8½ percent helium and 89 percent nitrogen (nonexplosive), and the total flow of both wells can now supply more helium than all the combined sources of the United States Government with no danger of explosions. A third well will be completed within 60 days, at which time it is intended to build a helium plant.

"The United States Government could save millions of dollars a year by assisting private industry to set up a plant in Arizona since it is the only source of virgin helium and nitrogen in the world. Such a plant can produce helium for 50 years. Moreover, nitrogen would be a byproduct and by building an anhydrous-ammonia plant it would supply Arizona with much needed nitrogen fertilizer, thereby aiding Arizona's expanding agriculture.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, prays:

"That the Congress of the United States, in view of the current expenditure by the Bureau of Mines for the production of helium, study carefully the prospect of assisting private industry in producing helium in Apache County in the State of Arizona, for the purpose of obtaining a greater supply of helium and at the same time reducing costs substantially."

A letter from the American Tariff League, Inc., New York, N. Y., signed by Richard H. Anthony, executive secretary, transmitting memorials signed by sundry officials of companies and agricultural groups, as well as labor unions and employees, remonstrating against the enactment of the bill (H. R. 5550) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the administration of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; to the Committee on Finance.

A telegram in the nature of a petition, signed by Elio P. Parham, of Houston, Tex., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 3760) to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs, and for other related purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTION OF GENERAL COURT OF COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], I present, for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on March 29, 1956, and adopted in concurrence by the house of representatives on April 11, 1956.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Works, and, under the rule, was

ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions memorializing Congress to enact certain legislation

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as may be necessary for establishing proper flood-control measures in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; reducing the age at which women may receive benefits under the Social Security Act from 65 to 62; reducing the age at which widows may receive such benefits from 65 to 62; reducing the eligibility age of persons entitled to old-age assistance to 60 years; providing for a study of the number of Veterans' Administration general medical and general surgical hospital beds within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with a view to increasing such facilities; providing that paid-up policies of insurance be issued to such veterans of World War I who have paid into the Treasury of the United States premiums in excess of the amount of the face value of such term policies and that thereafter all premiums thereon shall be waived; providing for two deliveries of mail daily by the Post Office Department; providing that a pension of not less than \$100 be paid monthly to citizens who are over the age of 65 and have retired; providing that no concession be granted on the import of textiles from foreign countries; granting loans to private and public utilities so that they may place all cables and lines underground as a precautionary measure against the effect of storms and hurricanes; establishing a system of disaster insurance to protect against loss or damage of homes and industries caused by flood, hurricane, or other disaster; providing for the construction of Federal housing projects in the west, south, and north end sections of the city of Boston; providing for the establishment of a national health insurance plan; repealing the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, commonly known as the McCarran-Walter Act, and enacting an immigration act in which there shall be no quota system based on national origins; granting aid in the form of arms to the Government of Israel; preventing racial discrimination and to see that such laws are enforced, particularly in certain Southern States; establishing a program of Federal grants to States or political subdivisions thereof as an aid to education, whereby the reimbursement or payment of a specific sum be made to each student being provided with formal education; incorporating the Franco-American war veterans; and pertaining to the repeal of a treaty relative to the prosecution of members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in foreign countries for alleged violations of the law of such countries; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States take such action as may be necessary to insure that the Postmaster General issue a postage stamp in memory of the late Herman Melville, author of Moby Dick, the classic American novel of the sea and the whaling industry, and a postage stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress, and to each member thereof from this Commonwealth.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE— RESOLUTION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution which was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the American Lithuanian Council on Febru-

ary 19, 1956, at Norwood, Mass., in commemoration of the 37th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by Lithuanian people.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Unanimously adopted, after due deliberation by the Lithuanian Americans of the city of Norwood, Mass., gathered for the purpose of commemorating the 38th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Lithuania, held under the auspices of the local chapter of the Lithuanian American Council on February 19, 1956:

"Whereas there can be no harmony and peace in the world as long as millions of people are refused elementary human rights and are forced to live, write, believe, and to think as the Moscow Communist dictators order; and

"Whereas Soviet Union regardless of International Treaties made by her, create unrest and provoke armed conflicts in all corners of the world, and with proposed political agreements seek only one purpose: mislead free nations and win time for her feverish military preparation, spying and Communist fifth column infiltration to steal more military secrets from western nations for her ultimate goal; conquest of the world by armed force and treason; and

"Whereas our fathers and forefathers homeland Lithuania with her neighbors Latvia and Estonia and many other countries in Europe and Asia, Soviet Union converted into colossal slave camps forcing their people to work in dreadful conditions for her armament and enslavement of other nations; and

"Whereas people in Lithuania and other countries occupied by Soviet Union, for their adherence to freedom are massacred or deported to slow death in Siberia concentration camps on a scale unheard heretofore: Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this mass meeting of Lithuanian Americans of the city of Norwood, Mass., reaffirming their strong will to support the Federal Government in all its efforts to strengthen our beloved freedom-country America, and achieve lasting peace in the world, plead for further dynamic and positive foreign policy defending all nations' right of self-determination and human rights in Lithuania and other countries enslaved by Soviet Union; be it further

"Resolved, That the Lithuanian Americans gathered here today voice their deepest gratitude to the administration and both Houses of Congress of the United States for the moral and material help given to Lithuania and her people in their fight for freedom and existence."

JOHN M. PECHULIS,
President.
POVILAS TYLA,
Secretary.

NORWOOD, MASS., February 19, 1956.

REORGANIZATION OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION—RESOLUTION

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I present a resolution adopted by the board of trustees of the Jewell-Mitchell Cooperative Electric Co., Inc., of Manhattan, Kans., expressing opposition to the adoption of the Hoover Commission recommendations on the reorganization of the Rural Electrification Administration, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on

Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 15, 1956.

Whereas the board of trustees of the Jewell-Mitchell Cooperative Electric Co., Inc., a borrower of the Rural Electrification Administration, serving approximately 5,000 farmsteads, has become quite concerned during the past months concerning the recent recommendations of the Hoover Commission regarding Government lending agencies, with special reference to the Rural Electrification Administration; and

Whereas, to determine the opinion of the members of the cooperative concerning the above-mentioned Hoover Commission recommendations, the board of trustees requested written statements from the members concerning the continuance of the Rural Electrification Administration as it now exists; and

Whereas, in reviewing the written statements received from the members, it was determined that 89 percent of those members answering this request was very definitely opposed to the adoption of the Hoover Commission recommendations regarding the Rural Electrification Administration and urged that the board of trustees vigorously oppose such action by the Congress; 4 percent of those answering this request stated that the board of trustees should request that the Congress adopt the recommendations of the Hoover Commission and that this cooperative should seek future financing elsewhere. Seven percent of the returns made no definite statements, but cited generally the benefits of central station electric service to the farmer, made possible by the establishment of the Rural Electrification Administration: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the board of trustees of the Jewell-Mitchell Cooperative Electric Co., Inc., do, this 15th day of March 1956, urgently request that you, as a Member of the legislative body of our Government, do everything in your power to oppose the adoption of Hoover Commission Recommendations on the reorganization of the Rural Electrification Administration which would, without question, cripple the rural electric program by increasing the retail rates of electricity to the members of REA borrowers.

G. W. CHRISTOLEAC,
President.
JOE M. HEIDRICH, Secretary.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR ADVERTISING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE—PETITION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present, for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a petition signed by Rev. J. F. Williamson, and sundry other citizens of Blackwell, Okla., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 923, to prohibit all interstate alcohol advertising.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, as follows:

BLACKWELL, OKLA., May 6, 1956.
Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned, members of the local Evangelical United Brethren Church, wish to go on record as endorsing the Senate bill 923 to outlaw all interstate alcohol advertising, including magazines, newspapers, radio, and TV, as introduced by yourself.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I also present for appropriate reference, and

ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a petition in favor of the so-called Langer bill, to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce. The petition is signed by some fine citizens of the State of New York.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached, as follows:

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition you to exercise the proper discretion vested in you by passing legislation to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce, and its broadcasting over the air, a practice which nullifies the rights of the States under the 21st amendment to control the sale of such beverages. At a time when 1 out of 10 drinkers is becoming an alcoholic there should be no encouragement to increasing the use of such beverages. Children and youth are being misled to consider them harmless, especially by the powerful audio and visual suggestions of radio and television.

ANNIVERSARY OF ENACTMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT—RESOLUTION

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Corn Industries Research Foundation commemorating the 50th anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Meat Inspection Act.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas June 30, 1956, is the 50th anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Meat Inspection Act; and

Whereas these laws and their administration over the past 50 years have served to promote high standards in the production and marketing of foods, drugs, and cosmetics and have thus served to promote both consumer confidence in the products of the regulated industry and fair methods of competition; and

Whereas the 50th anniversary of the enactment of these significant laws is being commemorated by regulatory, consumer, and industry groups through varying activities on a nationwide scale: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc., participate to every practical extent in the commemoration activities of the various organizations and encourage its members to do likewise; and be it further

Resolved, That the foundation commend, and hereby does commend, the regulatory officials for their conscientious and effective administration of these laws, and assure them, and hereby does assure them, of this industry's continued cooperation and support.

READJUSTMENT OF SIZE AND WEIGHT LIMITATIONS ON FOURTH-CLASS PARCEL POST MAIL—RESOLUTION

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, several measures pending at this session of Congress would readjust size and weight

limitations on fourth-class parcel post mail.

This proposed legislation has been brought to my attention again by several Pacific Northwest apparel manufacturers.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted recently by the Pacific Northwest Apparel Manufacturers Association.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF H. R. 9566

Whereas the existence of an efficient, economical parcel post system is essential to the pattern of life of our citizens and businesses in both rural and urban areas; and

Whereas the present discriminatory parcel-post size and weight limitations seriously disrupt the service once enjoyed by all at great and unnecessary cost and inconvenience; and

Whereas there is no nationwide substitute for parcel post that can and will serve all citizens regardless of address; and

Whereas the present size and weight limitations have been both a financial and an administrative burden to the Post Office Department: Be it

Resolved, That the Pacific Northwest Apparel Manufacturers Association, representing 17 businesses in Portland and Seattle, favors immediate enactment of H. R. 9566 and restoration thereby of uniform parcel-post size and weight limits. It is respectfully requested that Senator MAGNUSON insert this resolution in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that he request the chairman of the Post Office Committee to schedule hearings now on parcel post size and weight so that the citizens of Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg., may have relief from the present law before the current legislative session is concluded.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MANSFIELD, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. 3638. A bill to promote the foreign policy of the United States by amending the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.); with amendments (Rept. No. 1959).

REPORT ENTITLED "PROPOSAL TO CREATE AN ADMINISTRATIVE VICE PRESIDENT" (S. REPT. 1960)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I submit the report of the Committee on Government Operations, made by its Subcommittee on Reorganization, upon the proposed creation of a position of Administrative Vice President in the Executive Office.

Members of the subcommittee will recall that former President Herbert Hoover last January recommended that the Congress establish such a position to relieve the President of the United States of some of his administrative burdens.

Hearings were held upon this proposal on January 16, 24, and 25, 1956. After thoroughly weighing the evidence presented at these hearings, the subcommittee, as the report I am filing at this time indicates, concluded unanimously that for the present no action should be taken on this proposal. This deci-

sion is based upon the following factors:

First. The evidence received by the subcommittee establishes conclusively that there are already sufficient appropriate officials within the executive branch to whom statutory administrative functions suitable for delegation may be assigned; and

Second. The administration has not indicated to the Congress any existing need for the creation of a position of Administrative Vice President in the executive office to relieve the President of administrative details at this time.

As the report points out, it is the conviction of the subcommittee that the Congress should always proceed with the utmost caution in its consideration of proposals affecting the President's office. The American Presidency was not intended by its creators, nor regarded by the majority of those who have held that office, as primarily a ceremonial or coordinating job, with its most essential responsibilities delegated to nonelected officers. The Congress, therefore, should not take the lead in diluting the President's responsibilities in order to lessen his burdens, unless such authority is actively sought by the President.

Although the subcommittee is not recommending the creation of the office of an Administrative Vice President, in my opinion, former President Hoover has rendered another great public service by focusing attention upon the administrative burdens shouldered by the President in the discharge of his official duties.

As the report I submit indicates, the administration has undertaken an extensive review of the entire structure of the Presidency to determine how its functions can be more efficiently performed.

I ask that the report be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and printed, as requested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation three lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon, pursuant to law.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Albert F. Nufer, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of the Philippines, vice Homer Ferguson;

Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina, vice Albert F. Nufer; and

Cecil B. Lyon, of New Hampshire, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Chile, vice Willard L. Beaulac.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 3802. A bill requiring Federal penal and correctional institutions to maintain a supply of Bibles and religious literature to be furnished to any Federal prisoner at his request; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3803. A bill providing for the retroactive payment of old-age insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act to farmers who retire after having attained more than 65 years of age; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 3804. A bill to amend section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the donation to the Bureau of Prisons of commodities acquired through price support operations; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 3805. A bill to increase the equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. LANGER when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania:

S. 3806. A bill to clarify the Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954 with respect to the allowance of percentage depletion in the case of sand and gravel extracted from navigable waters;

S. 3807. A bill to clarify the jurisdiction of the Tax Court in abnormality relief cases arising under the World War II Excess Profits Tax Act; and

S. 3808. A bill to provide for the income-tax treatment of indebtedness discharged more than 20 years after the date on which it was incurred; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 3809. A bill to provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery at Cedar Bluff Reservoir; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3810. A bill to amend the Act of August 26, 1950, relating to the suspension of employment of civilian personnel of the United States in the interest of national security; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. CARLSON when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. LONG:

S. 3811. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prescribe certain qualifications for persons appointed as members of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. LONG when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. 3812. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into a compact relating to interstate public school districts where an educational community extends into both such States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN (by request):

S. 3813. A bill for the relief of Dr. James R. P. Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 3814. A bill for the relief of Guiseppina Coppola; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

S. 3815. A bill for the relief of Kuo Cheng Wu and his wife, Edith Wu, and their two sons, Hsiu-Kwang Wu and Hsiu-Huang Wu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 3816. A bill for the relief of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See the remarks of Mr. WILEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BARRETT (for himself and Mr. O'MAHONEY):

S. 3817. A bill to amend the act of May 21, 1930, relating to the leasing of oil and gas deposits in or under railroad or other rights-of-way; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PURTELL (for Mr. Ives):

S. 3818. A bill for the relief of Mutsuko Miyaji; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLOTT:

S. 3819. A bill relating to the transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. ALLOTT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):

S. 3820. A bill to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 3821. A bill to authorize the construction of two prototype ships, and the conversion of one Liberty ship, by the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GORE (for himself and Mr. JACKSON):

S. 3822. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

S. 3823. A bill to require that collectors of customs and certain other officers of the Bureau of Customs be appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. 3824. A bill for the relief of Marcial Moreno Pascual; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 3825. A bill to amend section 204 (c) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON):

S. 3826. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Columbia Basin Project Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER (for himself and Mr. BYRD):

S. 3827. A bill to authorize the construction of a shellfish research laboratory and experiment station in the Chesapeake Bay area; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. BUTLER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. 3828. A bill to clarify the law relating to the grant of certain public lands to the States for school purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KERR:

S. 3829. A bill to authorize the establishment, maintenance, and operation of auxiliary communication networks composed of licensed amateur radio operators for military radio communications; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to establish a commission to study and report to the Congress on inequalities and inequities in the Federal tax laws; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LONG:

S. J. Res. 168. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prescribing the term of office of members of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. LONG when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. J. Res. 169. Joint resolution to establish a joint committee to investigate the gold mining industry; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON STUDY OF ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 77), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary 1,000 additional copies each of parts 6, 7, and 8, of the hearings held by the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly on a study of the antitrust laws of the United States, and their administration, interpretation, and effect.

INCREASED EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE FOR RURAL CARRIERS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I introduce a bill providing for an increase in the pay of rural mail carriers. In view of the fact that the cost of equipment has gone up, as have other expenses, in connection with the delivery of mail, and in view of the fact that rural mail carriers have to deliver the mail in rain, shine, or storm, I believe their compensation should be correspondingly increased.

I ask that the bill may be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3805) to increase the equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers, introduced by Mr. LANGER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

FISH HATCHERY AT THE CEDAR BLUFF RESERVOIR, KANS.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which would authorize and direct the Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain, and operate a new fish hatchery at the Cedar Bluff Reservoir.

The site of the dam is located about 7 miles west of the Trego-Ellis County line and was completed in 1951. The reservoir formed by the dam has a total control storage capacity of 377,000 acre-feet and is an ideal location for a warm water fish hatchery.

Ross Beach, Jr., of Hays, Kans., chairman of the Kansas State Fish and Game

Commission, has written me in regard to the possibilities of the authorization of this hatchery, and I can assure the Department of Interior that our State agency will be most pleased to cooperate with the Department in any way it can.

This location of a hatchery could serve a large area in several States in supplying fish for lakes and streams, of which we have large numbers, and the program for additional construction of recreational areas is expanding rapidly in our State.

Recently when the appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Section of the Department of Interior was before the Senate, I called to the attention of the chairman, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the need for this hatchery, and he assured me once the authorization was secured, the Appropriations Committee would be pleased to look further into the matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3809) to provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery at Cedar Bluff Reservoir, introduced by Mr. CARLSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SUSPENSION OF EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which would amend the act of August 26, 1950, relating to suspension of employment of civilian personnel of the United States in the interest of national security.

As a member of the subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee which held rather extended hearings last year in regard to our present national security, I believe that the approval of this amendment would not only be fair and just to the individual employee, but one that would greatly alleviate some of the injustices as a result of the program.

Section 1 of the present act requires that in all cases brought pursuant to it an officer or employee must be suspended without pay before he may be granted a hearing.

This mandatory requirement of suspension in many instances works an undue hardship on an officer or employee, without benefit from the standpoint of the national security.

This proposal would make discretionary the exercise of the power of suspension prior to hearing. The Government could suspend where suspension was considered necessary in the interest of national security, but on the other hand they would be given sufficient leeway to carry the officer or employee on the payroll where the circumstances did not warrant immediate suspension.

It is legislation I sincerely hope we can approve in this session of Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3810) to amend the act of August 26, 1950, relating to the suspension of employment of civilian personnel of the United States in the interest of

national security, introduced by Mr. CARLSON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF SUPREME COURT

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment limiting the terms of the Justices on the Supreme Court to 12 years. I also introduce for appropriate reference a bill to require that at least half of the judges hereafter appointed to the Supreme Court shall be required to have more than 6 years' prior experience as a judge on a court of record.

During the past 30 years we have had the opportunity to see the Supreme Court exercise powers beyond those which any of our Founding Fathers ever anticipated. For example, the Supreme Court's interpretation of the general welfare clause and the interstate commerce clause during the past two decades has had the effect of changing the form of our constitutionally Federal Government from one of closely limited powers to one of almost unlimited power.

On momentous issues we have seen the Court repeatedly hand down decisions completely at variance with its prior decisions, to the astonishment and surprise of the overwhelming majority of the attorneys of our Nation.

I am confident that the vast majority of level-headed persons, familiar with our history and our laws, will agree that the Supreme Court of recent years has exercised powers far beyond those intended by our Founding Fathers. When the Supreme Court interprets a provision of a statute in a way that is not consistent with the intention of the Congress, then the Supreme Court is assuming to make law. When it interprets a provision of the Constitution to have a meaning different from that which was intended by the authors of the provision, then the Supreme Court is actually amending our Constitution without the consent of the people, although the consent of the people is intended by law.

Personally, I am not one of those who believe that the clear intention of the Constitution or the meaning of the laws passed by Congress change with the times. I recognize that there are some who feel that this should be the case. Even if it should be the case, such persons should agree that the power to amend the Constitution and to change the meaning of the statutes of the United States should not be an unlimited power vested in men who are appointed to serve for life. Like every other power in our Government, it should be subject to the checks and balances intended by our Founding Fathers.

It is true that much of the demand for a change of the meaning of our Constitution and our laws at the national level has come from groups who regard themselves as racial minorities. These minority groups would do well to remember that the rights which they enjoy in this Nation could be endangered if the

majority of the people should turn against them.

The rights enjoyed by minorities would be much more secure were our Supreme Court composed of men who had demonstrated through the years their ability to dispense justice fairly and impartially. Likewise, the rights of all Americans would be more secure were they able to depend upon a Court that would follow the precedents. A court that decides cases in response to considerations apart from the actual purposes and meaning of the law can wipe out minority rights, in response to political pressure, just as easily as it can establish such rights.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill and joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill and joint resolution, introduced by Mr. LONG, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

S. 3811. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prescribe certain qualifications for persons appointed as members of the Supreme Court; and

S. J. Res. 168. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prescribing the term of office of members of the Supreme Court.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the relief of certain aliens. I may say that there appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 100, part 1, page 934, a statement I made in relation to a similar bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3816) for the relief of certain aliens, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TRANSFER OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to protect the interests of our veterans who need and are entitled to medical care. It is similar to a bill introduced by Representative WEAVER in the House of Representatives on March 2, 1956, H. R. 9729.

The purpose of the bill is to require a 90-day period for congressional review before the Veterans' Administration could transfer a veterans' hospital to any other agency of the Federal Government. It would require the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to submit any such proposed transfer to the Congress together with the reasons for doing so. Such transfer could then take effect at the end of a period of 90 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress, but only if between the date of transmittal and the expiration of 90 days there has not been passed by either of the two Houses, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the authorized membership of that House, a resolution stating that that House does not favor the proposed transfer. It would take effect with respect to all transfers occurring on or after January 1, 1956.

I believe this measure is broad enough to allow adequate administrative control, and at the same time insure that no veterans' hospitals are thus eliminated from use by veterans without the consent of the Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3819) relating to the transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals, introduced by Mr. ALLOTT, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

SHELLFISH RESEARCH LABORATORY AND EXPERIMENT STATION IN CHESAPEAKE BAY AREA

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the construction of a fish research laboratory and experimental station in the Chesapeake Bay area. Knowing of Senator BYRD's keen interest in such matters, after drafting the bill I sent it to him for his consideration. He has given it his careful consideration and has done me the honor of joining with me as a cosponsor.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has been studying the shell fisheries in the Chesapeake Bay for the last 10 years. Their laboratory has been located in Annapolis, housed in a recreation building of a temporary Federal housing installation. This building is almost one mile from the nearest water and dock. Under these conditions the research work has been limited to field studies.

The Service is planning to expand its shellfish research work on the Chesapeake Bay. They will include studies on hard and soft clams as well as expanded research on oysters. Additional personnel are in process of being transferred to carry on this work.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has shellfish research installations operating out of Woods Hole, Mass.; Milford, Conn.; Beaufort, N. C., and Pensacola, Fla. The oyster production from Maryland and Virginia waters totals in excess of 6 million bushels valued at \$18 million to the catcher. After processing the value of the product increases to more than \$30 million annually. This production is greater than any other area in the United States.

It is my strong feeling that the quality and extent of research would be greatly improved by the construction of an adequate marine laboratory. As I understand, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is of the opinion that improved facilities such as those contemplated and to be authorized by this bill are essential for it to carry out an expanded research program.

The cost of construction of a laboratory to provide the building and facilities needed will approximate \$250,000. I am reliably informed. I am confident that such an expenditure will result in findings which will repay this investment many times over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3827) to authorize the construction of a shellfish research labora-

tory and experiment station in the Chesapeake Bay area, introduced by Mr. BUTLER (for himself and Mr. BYRD), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT ON THE NIAGARA RIVER—AMENDMENT

Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1823) to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power and other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-OWNED MANGANESE ORE FACILITIES TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—AMENDMENTS

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 3453) to transfer certain Government-owned manganese ore facilities to the Secretary of the Interior, to provide for the erection of one or more beneficiation plants to treat manganese ores, to stimulate the production of certain strategic and critical minerals, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 7225) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, to reduce to age 62 the age on the basis of which benefits are payable to certain women, to provide for continuation of child's insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18, to extend coverage, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 7225, supra, which were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7225, supra, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLA.—AMENDMENT

Mr. MORSE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 7471) to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the Board of Commissioners of St. Johns County, Fla., which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL-AID ROAD ACT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I submit amendments to the bill (H. R. 10660) the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, which is aimed at increasing the productivity, enjoyment, and usefulness of our national forest and national parks by expanding the existing roads within those areas.

The purpose of the amendments is to add to the version of the Federal Highway Act which was approved by the Senate Committee on Public Works, the amounts previously adopted by the House of Representatives for road building in four different categories: for forest highways, forest development roads and trails, national parks highways, and Federal parkways.

The amendments would provide the following amounts, which, as I pointed out previously, have already been approved by the House: for forest highways, \$25 million; for forest development roads and trails, \$27 million; for national parks highways, \$13 million; for Federal parkways, \$16 million.

The amounts authorized by the House are fully justified by the increased demands on our forest and parks systems. The sound management of national forests for lumbering, recreation, and other uses, requires construction of roads to improve accessibility.

I would like to point out that these roads are not financed from gas tax or other highway-user levies, but from funds derived from the sale of timber harvested from the national forests. The record shows that this has been a favorable procedure for the Federal Government. The forest road-building programs of the past have provided \$2 in revenue for every \$1 invested by the Federal Government. In addition, these forest roads are built by private contractors and increase the revenues received at Federal timber sales by making harvestable timber available to a larger number of prospective purchasers, thereby increasing the activity of bidders.

A collateral benefit of improved forest access roads accrues to the millions of hunters, anglers, hikers, recreationists, and others who vacation in the national forest areas. The additional construction will open new areas to the vast numbers who seek relaxation in the forested slopes of the public domain.

The same is true of the national parks and national monuments, which are being visited each year by more and more vacationists. Without more adequate roads in the vast Federal recreation areas, our stepped-up Federal highway program would be much like building a dead-end boulevard. More and better roads in national forests and parks are vitally needed so that the millions of pleasure-seeking American motorists will have some place to go when they travel the improved Federal road system of the future. The increase authorizations constitute a realistic approach to attainment of this beneficial objective.

I am pleased to submit the amendments on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY],

my colleague, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], and the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]. I ask unanimous consent to have the amendments printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be received, printed, and lie on the table; and, without objection, the amendments will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendments are as follows:

At the proper place in section 106 (1) strike out the figure "\$22,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$25,000,000", and (2) strike out the figure "\$24,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$27,000,000"; and

At the proper place in section 107 (a) strike out the figure "\$12,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$16,000,000", section 107 (b) strike out the figure "\$11,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$16,000,000."

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, I am delighted to join in sponsoring this amendment to the highway bill with my colleague, the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], who is a member of the Public Works Committee.

Several weeks ago, the Senators from Oregon testified on the House side for increases on timber access roads and we secured them over there. Chairman BUCKLEY wrote me that the testimony the junior Senator from Oregon and I gave, plus the letters of support from our distinguished majority leader, LYNDON JOHNSON, and Senators MAGNUSON, JACKSON, MURRAY, SYMINGTON, SPARKMAN, SCOTT, HUMPHREY, KEFAUVER, LEHMAN, and DOUGLAS, was instrumental in developing House support for the increase they provided.

We are interested in quickly passing a highway bill and I do not propose to argue the merits of the modest increase proposed by the amendment, against the long-range increases in forest roads that we need.

Favorable action by the Senate will be helpful. We have had a total absence of a real program presentation from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. This is a crying shame when we consider that the roads covered in these authorizations bring substantial revenues into the Treasury above their cost.

If we want to increase revenues and keep our economy healthy, this program is one of the best steps we can make toward this goal.

EXTENSION OF SUGAR ACT OF 1948—CHANGE OF CONFERE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] be excused from further service as a conferee on the bill (H. R. 7030) to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and for other purposes, and that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] be designated to serve in his place.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. LANGER:

Speech delivered by him at Carnegie Hall, New York, N. Y., on September 29, 1955.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

Statement prepared by him relative to the 100th anniversary of the Order of the Sisters of Providence in the Pacific Northwest.

By Mr. WILEY:

Address on engineering research and development, delivered by him before a section of the American Society of Tool Engineers, at Madison, Wis., on April 20, 1956.

By Mr. STENNIS:

Remarks by Senator SCOTT before the Senators' breakfast group on May 9, 1956.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON H. R. 9424, S. 3341, AND S. 3424, BILLS AMENDING THE CLAYTON ACT RELATING TO MERGERS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the standing subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary on anti-trust and monopoly legislation, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Wednesday, May 23, 1956, beginning at 10:30 a. m., in room 424 Senate Office Building, on H. R. 9424, S. 3341, and S. 3424, bills amending the Clayton Act by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers.

Prior to the above mentioned date all persons interested in the proposed legislation should file with the committee such representations as may be pertinent, or communicate their desire to be heard.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and myself, chairman.

NOTICE OF RESUMPTION OF HEARINGS ON VARIOUS CIVIL RIGHTS PROPOSALS BY COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that the Committee will resume hearings on the various civil rights proposals beginning at 2:30 p. m., Wednesday, May 16, 1956, in the committee room, Room 424, Senate Office Building.

Persons desiring to be heard should notify the committee in order that a schedule of witnesses may be prepared.

PAYMENT TO CROW INDIAN TRIBE FOR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN RIGHT-OF-WAY

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a

message from the House of Representatives respecting Senate Joint Resolution 135.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 135) for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming, which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That from funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, for the Missouri River Basin project, there shall be transferred in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, to be available in accordance with the act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1543), the sum of \$1,500,000 as just compensation for the transfer to the United States as hereby provided of the right, title, and interest of the Crow Tribe in and to certain tribal lands required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Yellowtail unit, Missouri River Basin project.

Sec. 2. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, there is hereby transferred to the United States the right, title, and interest of the Crow Tribe in and to lands situated in the Big Horn County, Mont., hereinafter described under the headings "Parcel A" and "Parcel B" and in and to such lands, additional to parcels A and B, as the Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, determines to be required for the construction thereon of minimum basic recreational facilities for the accommodation of the public visiting the Yellowtail unit.

PARCEL A

Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 18; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19, all in township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, and containing 573.84 acres, more or less.

A tract of unsurveyed, unallotted Indian land described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of the Big Horn River at a point on the west line of lot 9, section 18, township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, said point being at elevation 3,675; thence running upstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675, to a point of intersection with the east line of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 6 south, range 30 east, Montana principal meridian; thence southerly along the east line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter to a point on the east line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, whose elevation is 3,675; thence running upstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675, to a point of intersection with the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation on the westerly side of the Big Horn River; thence easterly along the said south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to a point of intersection with the middle of the thread of the Big Horn River; thence running upstream along the middle of the thread of the Big Horn River to a point of intersection with the south line of township 9 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian; thence easterly along the south line of said township 9 south, range 28 east, to a point on the south line of said township 9 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, whose elevation is 3,675 feet; thence running downstream along a contour line whose elevation is 3,675 to a point

of intersection with the west line of township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian; thence northerly along the west line of said township 6 south, range 31 east, to the point of beginning, and containing 4,771.6 acres, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land lying along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, further described as follows: Beginning at a point where the 3,675-foot contour to the left of the Big Horn River intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation, said point being approximately 5,400 feet westerly of the point of intersection of the Big Horn River and the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running upstream on the 3,675-foot contour to a point where the 3,675-foot contour intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running easterly along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to the point of beginning and containing 5.7 acres, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land lying along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation and along Hoodoo Creek further described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation where the 3,675-foot contour on the east bank of Hoodoo Creek intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence running upstream on the 3,675-foot contour to its intersection with the middle of the thread of Hoodoo Creek; thence running downstream on the 3,675-foot contour to a point where the 3,675-foot contour intersects the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence easterly along the south boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation to the point of beginning and containing 1.3 acres, more or less.

The total area above described is 5,352.44 acres, more or less, situated in Big Horn County, Mont.

PARCEL B

Lots 1, 5, and 6 of section 18, lots 4, 6, 7, and 8, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 17, lots 6 and 7, section 16, all in township 6 south, range 31 east, Montana principal meridian, containing 325.50 acres, more or less, and situated in Big Horn County, Mont.

(b) There is reserved from the right, title, and interest transferred as to parcel B, the Indian Irrigation Service canal and appurtenant facilities, Big Horn unit, Crow Indian Irrigation Department, as now constructed or as they may be hereafter modified, until such time as said canal and appurtenant facilities may be replaced.

(c) Except as to such area as the Secretary determines to be required for the dam site and the construction and operating camp site, the right, title, and interest transferred shall be exclusive of the rights to minerals, including gas and oil beneath the surface: *Provided*, That no permit, license, lease, or other document covering the exploration for or the extraction of such minerals shall be granted by or under the authority of the Secretary except under such conditions and with such stipulations as the Secretary deems adequate to protect the interests of the United States in the construction, operation, maintenance, and use of the Yellowtail unit.

(d) The members of the Crow Tribe shall have the right to hunt and fish in and on the Yellowtail Reservoir and its shoreline, subject, however, to regulations, in the interests of conservation and proper operation, governing the corresponding use by members of the public generally.

Sec. 3. Unless suit to determine whether an additional amount to that specified in section 1 hereof is due as just compensation is brought in the Court of Claims by the Crow Tribe within 3 years after the effective date of this joint resolution, the sum provided by section 1 hereof shall constitute full, complete, and final settlement of any and all claims by the tribe on account of the trans-

fer to the United States, as therein provided of the tribe's right, title, and interest in and to the lands referred to in section 2 hereof. In the event of such suit, the court shall have jurisdiction as under section 1505, title 28, United States Code, and in determining just compensation shall take into account the sum specified in section 1 hereof and the rights reserved to the tribe by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 2 hereof. The amount embraced in such judgment, if any, as may be entered against the United States shall be deposited in the Treasury to be available in like manner as the sum specified in section 1 hereof. Review of the judgment entered shall be in the same manner, and subject to the same limitations, as govern in the case of other claims cognizable under the aforementioned section 1505.

And to amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for right-of-way for Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, on Monday the House amended Senate Joint Resolution 135, providing for payment to the Crow Indian Tribe for transfer of the right-of-way for the Yellowstone Dam unit of the Missouri River Basin project. The House amendments are in the nature of a substitute for the language approved by the Senate, and make drastic changes in the philosophy and approach of the joint resolution as passed by the Senate, as well as in the amounts involved.

Mr. President, the Senate Interior Committee held exhaustive hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 135. At the hearings, representatives of the several factions of the Crow Indians, as well as spokesmen for the representatives of the executive agencies and all other interested parties, were heard at length. The committee then voted to amend the joint resolution in the light of facts brought out at the hearings, and reported to the Senate what the Members of the Committee considered an equitable bill which safeguarded both the interests of the Indians and those of the Federal Government. The Senate accepted the Committee amendments, and passed the joint resolution.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House to Senate joint resolution 135, and request a conference thereon; and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. MURRAY, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. MALONE conferees on the part of the Senate.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY, OF KENTUCKY

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as were all other Members of the Senate, I was deeply shocked by the death of the beloved Senator from Kentucky, Alben Barkley. His passing marks the end of one of the great statesmen of our time. Although I shall miss his personal counsel and his great leadership, I am grateful for having had the opportunity of serving in the Senate with such a fine man.

Shortly after news of Senator Barkley's death was flashed over the radio, Mr. Edward R. Murrow gave his nightly

comment on the news over the Columbia Broadcasting System. His tribute to Senator Barkley expresses better than anything I can say the sense of loss which all of us felt so deeply. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an excerpt from Mr. Murrow's commentary.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the commentary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

In the woods, when a great and ancient tree that has weathered many storms suddenly comes crashing down, there is the noise of smaller trees snapping back into position, the rustle and cries of small creatures, and the descending noise of twigs, branches, and bits of moss falling to the ground. And then there is silence, more complete and oppressive than any silence that went before. Frequently this happens on a dead calm day, for no apparent reason. So it was today with Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky. He was making the keynote speech at Washington and Lee University. The occasion was their mock democratic convention. The Senator had just said: "I would rather be a servant in the House of the Lord than sit in the seats of the mighty." He collapsed and was pronounced dead 10 minutes later.

It was altogether typical of the man that he devoted his last hour to politics and to youth. He was a man without cant, without rancor; a politician respected and admired, even by his opponents. In defeat he was resolute, and in victory indeed magnanimous. Few men have ever so endeared themselves in the hearts of their fellow men. He had humor, but seldom used it to hurt. He was a man who wore both power and popularity loosely, almost carelessly, like an old cloak. He was tolerant of most things, except intolerance. He had been in politics since 1905. He was helpful to young men. He was a tireless political campaigner. And he was an orator of what is generally called "the old school." Anyone who heard his keynote speech in Philadelphia in 1948, or his brilliant performance at Chicago in 1952, heard political oratory at its best. At Chicago he had thought the presidential nomination to be within his grasp. He lost it, knew he had lost it, and then went before the convention, shrugged his broad shoulders and proceeded to demonstrate how a good politician and a good loser should act and speak.

He served as Vice President under Mr. Truman, became known as the Veep, and was always the gentleman from Paducah. He loved the cut and thrust of parliamentary debate. He was known during his years in the Senate as the ready man, ready at the drop of a gavel to deliver a brilliant and lengthy speech, without benefit of notes or ghostwriters. While he was Vice President he refused to have a bodyguard, saying: "I'm a big boy now, and who would want to harm a young man like me, anyway?"

He was loyal to his party, but did not hesitate to break with Roosevelt in 1944 when the President vetoed a tax bill.

He was a man with manners, who liked people, who enjoyed good stories, some of them were old, but they were reinvigorated by the Barkley telling. After he finished his term as Vice President, he spent a couple of years in Kentucky and then went back to politics. He was elected the State's junior Senator for the term beginning in January of last year. So he went back to Congress where he had first arrived as a Representative in 1913. He once said he hoped to keep on politicking to the end—and he did.

The tributes, the expressions of shock and sorrow, are already coming in. Senator KNOWLAND, of California, says: "The country and Kentucky have lost a great citi-

zen and a great Senator." Senator LEHMAN, of New York, says: "Senator Barkley's death is a great shock to me, and a national disaster. His place in history is secure, but his place in our hearts will never be filled." McCLELLAN, of Arkansas: "The Nation has lost a great man; one of the most beloved men in America." ELLENDER, of Louisiana: "He was a great American and a great statesman. We have suffered a very grievous loss." Former President Truman called him a citizen that the United States can always be proud of. President Eisenhower said: "The Nation is the poorer by this tragic event."

To this reporter Senator Barkley was always a man who took his duties and his responsibilities seriously, but who was always able to laugh, both at himself and his opposition. There will be many tributes to his ability, his loyalty, and his humor. Some of them will be eloquent. But mostly they will resemble the sound of smaller trees snapping upright, branches, twigs, and moss falling to the ground—after a giant tree has come crashing down.

POLAND'S CONSTITUTION DAY: IN COMMEMORATION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I send to the desk, and ask to have the clerk read, a short statement which I have prepared in regard to Poland's Constitution Day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the statement will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like, at this time, to make a rather belated statement in commemoration of Poland's constitution day. The Polish constitution of May 3, 1791, is a document of liberty and freedom. Like our own Constitution, it placed sovereignty in the people and based government on the consent of the governed. It is a remarkable document, and ever since its proclamation it has been an inspiration to freemen everywhere. The same high principles stated in this early constitution of Poland remain the goals to which the Polish people even now aspire.

Constitutional reform in 1791 was not an easy step for the Government of Poland. The roots of democratic government go back a long way in Poland's history. The first complete code of laws ever to exist in Christian Europe was established by Poland in 1347. Then, as early as 1430, laws were passed which safeguarded the security of the individual. Those laws were later broadened, and eventually became the basis of political and religious liberties in Poland.

Before the constitution of 1791 could be formulated, there was much deliberation in the Polish Diet on what its character should be. The constitution when completed contained many reforms reflecting the advanced thinking of the leaders of the liberty-loving Polish people. The people rejoiced and the world rejoiced at Poland's great progress. But Poland's joy was short-lived, for her strong neighbor, Russia, invaded her territory shortly thereafter. Liberty was submerged for many years in Poland, although the ideals burned even more brightly in the hearts of the people.

As a condition of the treaty of peace bringing about the end of World War I, America's President Woodrow Wilson called for the establishment of a new

and democratic government in Poland. This new freedom took effect on March 17, 1921, but this, too, proved to be but a brief period for democratic growth. For Poland was the first country to feel the weight of Hitler's aggression. Even though she knew full well that this resistance meant her obliteration, Poland courageously stood up against the Nazis and later against the Russians.

Today freedom is completely suppressed in Poland. If the Polish people dared to take note of this occasion of the anniversary of their constitution, they would most certainly risk imprisonment and death. And it is simply because this constitution is a document of liberty and freedom that it cannot be celebrated.

We know that the overwhelming majority of the Polish people are today unyieldingly opposed to Communist domination, they are our friends and allies, even though their Communist leaders are not. We will never recognize as legitimate or permanent that regime whose rule is based on police power, treachery, and brutal conquest. We hope and pray that Poland and the other East European nations may soon take their proud and rightful places as independent nations.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, May 3, which was the 165th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Poland, is known as Poland's Constitution Day.

Once again it becomes our honor to send words of warm and prayerful encouragement to all of the people of Poland who are held captive by the Communists, and whose liberties, as set forth in the Polish Constitution, have been taken from them by force.

But liberty burns brightly in the hearts and souls of all of our friends in Poland. They live for the day when they can again be freemen, enjoying the dignity of man, as stated in their constitution.

It is most appropriate that we repeat the undying and traditional friendship of the people of our country for the people of Poland.

Certainly, the people of Poland have proven to the world their unyielding determination to again attain the status of freemen. Their country has several times been partitioned by more powerful states, and at times Poland has been occupied, but the people of Poland have continued their struggle, in the face of almost incredible adversity. With patriotism, loyalty, and faith they have carried on with increasing determination.

In sending our prayers and encouragement to our friends in Poland, we can well add that America has a profound faith in their final victory.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, May 3 marked another anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement I have prepared commemorating that event.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HRUSKA

Mr. President, it is an honor to remind the Senate of another milestone in man's

eternal struggle for freedom. May 3d is the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791.

Although the Polish Constitution was adopted in the same decade as the United States Constitution and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, it was not preceded by violent revolution. But, even without a blood bath, the revolution of ideas was no less significant than in France and America.

The Polish King, Stanislas, was a major instigator of the movement to adopt a new constitution. President George Washington noted that "Poland, by the public papers, appears to have made large and unexpected strides toward liberty, which, if true, reflects great honor on the present King, who seems to have been the principal promoter of the business."

The Constitution of 1791 established a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary system similar to that in England. Checks were put on the King by a cabinet which was made responsible to the parliament.

The promise of the Polish Constitution never was given a chance to fulfill. Czarist Russia could not tolerate democracy so near its borders and Catherine the Great ordered her armies into Poland less than a year later. Poland was partitioned and the new constitution abolished—branded a "dangerous novelty."

After 123 years of subjugation, Poland regained her freedom in 1918 but again in 1939, her democracy threatened dictators and was snuffed out in invasions from east and west.

A savage suppression was needed to quell the Poles. The Nazis quartered half-a-million troops in Poland in a futile attempt to keep a powerful underground in check. In the first 20 months of their occupation of Poland, Red Army officers deported more than 1.5 million people to Russian slave labor camps.

The memory of that dangerous novelty—freedom—still burns bright in Poland. New hope comes to enslaved Poles with the Kremlin's de-Stalinization campaign. In trumpeting the crimes of Stalin, the Kremlin tyrants betray the uneasiness of their rule.

Encouraged by Americans of Polish extraction and spearheaded by freedom-loving Poles behind the Iron Curtain, the spirit of the dangerous novelty still lives after 165 years. The flame of freedom will again burn as bright in Poland as it does in the hearts of her countrymen everywhere.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, the anniversary of an event which took place 165 years ago is of particular significance to all of us in this country and to the lovers of freedom and justice everywhere.

It was on May 3, 1791, that the people of Poland instituted a constitution which was an expression of the Polish people's belief in individual liberty. Coming as it did only a few short years after the adoption of our own great Declaration of Independence and Constitution, the Polish Constitution was another step forward in the never-ending fight for human liberty. We might particularly note and cherish that principle of the Polish Constitution which states that:

All power in civil society is derived from the will of the people.

We in America continued to fight for and strengthen our democracy through the ensuing years, but the gallant Poles were not so fortunate. Long a battleground of Europe, Poland was repeatedly overrun and subjugated—physically, but not in spirit. The people fought heroically against overwhelming odds on many occasions, and Poland was the first

nation in Europe to stand up against the Nazis. It was cruelly betrayed by the Communist dictators, and today Poland suffers under the Russian yoke.

However, the spirit of the Poles as evidenced by the constitution of 1791 has not died. The constitution continues as a symbol of the day when Poland again will be free. And, with the help of God, Poland will again be free.

SUCCESS OF CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK IN PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, the celebration of Chemical Progress Week in Pennsylvania was most outstanding, and I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a brief statement which I have prepared on this important subject.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MARTIN ON CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK

The growth of our chemical industry in America has been one of the great phenomena of our age, enriching the lives of all of us.

During the week of April 23 to 28, the chemical industry marked Chemical Progress Week for 1956.

The purpose of the week was to make better known to the American people the significance of chemistry and the chemical industry in the terms of the daily life of the individual.

The week was especially successful in Pennsylvania and I take this opportunity of congratulating the chemical industry.

The State chairman for the activities was Mr. George M. Walker, executive vice president of Koppers Co., Inc., Pittsburgh.

It was brought out that—

1. Sales of chemicals and allied products have grown fivefold since 1939.
2. The chemical industry, in terms of assets, is now the Nation's fourth largest.
3. The chemical industry has created new industries and hundreds of thousands of jobs through the introduction of new synthetic fibers, plastics, rubbers, and chemicals of all kinds.
4. The chemical industry expends over \$360 million annually in research.
5. Today over 8,000 different chemical products are available.
6. The chemical industry is the Nation's largest employer of scientific and technically trained people.
7. Pennsylvania ranks fifth in chemical manufacture. The value added by manufacture in Pennsylvania exceeds one-half billion dollars.
8. In 1955 there were 800 chemical plants in the State with payrolls of nearly a quarter billion dollars.
9. In terms of expansion, during the 10-year period ending June 1955, Pennsylvania ranks second in new industrial plant contracts, with total investment of \$930 million.
10. Pennsylvania is the most important State in the Union in the production of chemicals from coke-oven byproducts, which go into the making of pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, and resins.

COMMENTS BY AMERICAN LEGION IN OPPOSITION TO REPORT OF COMMISSION ON VETERANS' PENSIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I know that my colleagues share concern which I, for one, feel over the implications of the report of the Commission on Veterans' Pensions.

I have always believed that the ex-servicemen of our Nation are entitled to the program of rights which a grateful Congress and people have conferred upon them. I believe this program should be strengthened, rather than weakened.

As an indication of the deep feelings on the subject of the Commission by America's largest and greatest veterans' organization, I ask unanimous consent that a release from the American Legion's national public relations division be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The American Legion charged before the House Veterans Affairs Committee today that the Bradley Commission's report on veterans pensions is a "scare document * * * and in many material respects factually unsound."

Donald R. Wilson of Clarksburg, W. Va., a past Legion national commander and chairman of a special Legion group appointed to study the report, told committee members that the Bradley report should be "promptly relegated to the obscurity it deserves."

He said the report is filled with "cliches, self-contradictions, inaccuracies, looseness of expression, nonsequiturs, statistical monstrosities, and thrilling discoveries of the obvious. It is a disappointing piece of work."

The Wilson committee was appointed in April 1955 by then National Commander Seaborn P. Collins, of Las Cruces, N. Mex., to study the same subjects covered by the Bradley Commission. The present national commander, J. Addington Wagner, of Battle Creek, Mich., continued the committee when he assumed office last October.

Wilson accused the Bradley Commission of being "tragically preoccupied with extolling the virtues of the goddess of social security, not for what it is but for what it may be at some indeterminate time in the future." He said:

"It is on this altar that the veteran is to be stripped of the dignity of a special status which throughout the history of our country has always been accorded to him.

"Now, under a new concept, arbitrarily and unnecessarily announced by a mere commission of the executive branch of the Government, the veteran is told that since he performed no special service, the Government owes him no obligation in his declining years other than to give him a general right, if properly employed, to buy and pay for social security like any other citizen."

Wilson said the presumptuous nature of the Bradley report is practically an insult to the Congress which has developed the veterans program over 150 years.

He said "there is nothing" in the report which should deter the House Veterans Affairs Committee from taking action on pending veterans' legislation now before it. Last month the Committee announced it had put off action on pending legislation until after it had made a study of the Bradley report.

(A Legion bill in committee (H. R. 7886) proposes raising monthly disability benefit rates, increasing income limitations, and making veterans age 65 and over automatically eligible for payments if they meet income limitations.)

He said the report is "discouraging and dangerous—discouraging because it belittles the contribution of the veteran to his country—dangerous because, by stealth cloaked in compliments, it exalts the welfare state and denies that there is any room in such a state for according to the veteran a special dignity because of service to country."

Wilson said the most radical departure the Bradley Commission has made from the philosophy of veterans' benefits is their contention that military service is an obligation of citizenship and should not be considered a basis for future Government benefits. He said:

"It is in making this statement that the Bradley Commission has cruelly departed from the philosophy of veterans' benefits and has laid the foundation for a wholesale assault on the veterans' program."

Wilson said, however, the Legion recognizes that service in the Armed Forces discharges an obligation of citizenship. But, he added, the fact which has escaped the Bradley Commission is that there are some who discharged this obligation and others who have not. He said:

"So long as we maintain our Armed Forces, so long as we call them defenders of the country, and so long as we subject them to the necessary disciplines and deprivations which an adequate military establishment must demand, we have created for them special obligations, duties, hazards or responsibilities which set them apart from the role which they would play as citizens alone.

"By reason of their peculiar sacrifices and hazards, they become a class of citizens select in nature and distinguished by peculiar service. No governmental commission, no amount of sophistry can deprive them of the special status."

Wilson said much of the Bradley report is a concentrated effort to establish a preconceived notion that the social-security program has become an adequate substitute for veterans' pensions.

"This is a significant and hostile part of the report," he said. It reflects little sound or honest thinking, but it does mirror the antagonism long noted in certain sections of the administrative branch of the Government toward veterans' programs."

He said, for example, social security is merely a form of compulsory insurance to which an employed must contribute. Veterans' pensions, he said, are not based upon a contractual relationship with the Federal Government.

"The veteran, who as any other citizen, has fulfilled his social-security contract, is entitled, as a matter of law, to receive the benefits of that contract. It is a tragic error to say that he is entitled to nothing more."

Wilson pointed out that the Bradley Commission recommended that social-security benefits should be considered as income that would count in determining a veterans need for pension purposes. He said:

"It is not funny that a distinguished Commission proposes that the law be changed to make it what it already is."

Wilson said the American Legion is concerned with the Bradley Commission's intimation that the Government has discharged its entire obligation to the non-service-connected disabled veteran through education, training, and readjustment programs.

He said the Government has an acknowledged, continuing obligation where need exists, and charged the Bradley Commission with being factually in error in saying these programs have eliminated need.

"So long as need exists there is a void for pensions to fill," Wilson said. "No amount of Bradley Commission statistics will change this concept."

He said, however, that because of these programs the numbers of veterans in need will be fewer, and hence, the Commission's general pension scare is considerably discredited.

NEED OF ADEQUATE AIR SERVICE FOR THE NEW ENGLAND AREA

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, on May 3, there appeared in the Houlton Pioneer Times, of Houlton, Maine, an excellent

editorial entitled "A New England Issue," concerning the need of adequate air service for the New England area. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A NEW ENGLAND ISSUE

The entire New England States area has an interest and a concern in the outcome of the appeal made by Northeast Airlines to have set aside the adverse decision of a CAA examiner on its petition to extend its service southward from its present New York City terminus, to Miami, Fla., and to substitute therefor affirmative action on its original application.

This interest and concern has nothing to do with any bias in favor of air carriers as opposed to other means of transportation. Rather it should be, in our judgment, construed as an objection to what appears very much like discrimination against the New England States. Most of us will now agree that airlines, as a factor in the transportation of humans as well as freight, are here to stay.

Northeast is the only airline that serves all of New England. As such its successful operation and the reasonable expansion of its services can have a considerable influence on the economy of this area as well as being incidental to the normal industrial and commercial progress of these six States.

One of the exhibits which might well have been given more consideration than it apparently was was the fact that Northeast, of all the airlines petitioning for the Florida run, was the only line which had ordered a large fleet of airplanes especially for use on this extended run. This should have been taken as convincing evidence of the determination of the carrier to give the utmost in service to its patrons and its willingness to back up its confidence to compete successfully, with the investment of a staggering number of dollars.

The seasonal factor was another sound argument which seemingly received little attention. Northeast operates on a peak schedule basis during the summer months but its loads per plane are considerably smaller in the winter season. Extension of its lines to Florida would have enabled the line to achieve greater operating stability by being able to shift planes from southern runs to northern runs, and vice versa, when the demands of the season dictated. The effect on net earnings of such an arrangement is obvious.

As we understand it, Northeast, like many other airlines, is the recipient of substantial Government subsidy, probably through mail contracts. Its limited operation thus far has made this necessary in order to maintain its service in its area of origin. If it continues to be confined to that same area, it is evident the subsidy will also have to be maintained. However it is reliably reported that the extension of its line to Florida might be expected to make a material difference in its overall financial picture, with the result that the subsidy might possibly not be needed.

There were many other angles to the appeal which it is hoped will induce the entire CAA board to reverse the decision of its examiner and award the franchise to Northeast who, in our opinion, of all the petitioning carriers, made out a stronger case. This, of course, in addition to the normal desire to see New England fairly treated and not either bypassed or ignored.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR LAWYERS

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the Senate will soon consider a revision of

portions of the Social Security Act. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an address entitled "Social Security for Lawyers," delivered recently by my colleague from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] before the Order of the Coif, in Omaha, Nebr. My colleague formerly served on the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives; and in the 83d Congress he was chairman of the subcommittee on social security legislation. His address is a very well prepared one, and I believe it will be helpful in connection with our consideration of revision of the Social Security Act, which shortly will be before the Senate.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR LAWYERS

(Speech of Senator CARL T. CURTIS before the Order of Coif, Omaha, Nebr., October 7, 1955)

In discussing the question, "Social Security for Lawyers," it is not my purpose to present an argument for or against the establishment of a national social-security system in the United States. To present a brief, and to make an oral argument, either lauding or condemning the enactment of the Social Security Act of 1935, and subsequent amendments which have extended the system to most of our population, would be to engage in a moot question.

The Social Security Act was passed. Its burdens now extend to practically all our population. Its benefits have been committed to a great portion of our population. Our economy has been called upon to bear the load of a social-security program. All occupations are now covered by social security, except dentists, lawyers, doctors, and policemen and firemen, and other governmental employees who have their retirement system.

In my opinion, there are many shortcomings in our present social-security system. I am not championing the cause of social security, or additional social programs of any kind to be carried on by the Federal Government. The word "extension" of social security is a two-pronged word. It raises two questions. The one question is, should our social-security system be expanded to include more benefits, higher benefits, disability benefits, compulsory health insurance, and all of the other programs that would add up to what has been called cradle to the grave security or the welfare state. My answer to that question on expansion of social security in that direction is "No." To amplify adequately that "No" would call for not only another speech but several speeches.

The other question is, should the social-security program which we now have, which already covers the great majority of our people, be extended to that very small minority of our population not now so covered? In answering this question, we must remember that social security consists of both burdens and benefits. Since our social-security system is not one whereby the individual pays for his own benefits, the cost falls on all producers. If our economy must carry the burdens of a social-security program, its benefits should be available to all occupational groups.

It should be borne in mind that many valid criticisms can be made of our social-security system. It is lacking from the standpoint of sound financing. The question of trust funds is generally misunderstood. The cost of our social-security system is going to be very, very heavy 40 or 50 years from now. It is a political system and just before the last several elections, the Congress has raised the benefits and usually provided for new and additional benefits. There is nothing

on the horizon that would indicate that Congress will not continue to so legislate just before future elections even at the risk of acting irresponsibly.

But let us turn our attention back to the question of whether or not our present social security system should be extended to lawyers, and to dentists and doctors. Can we stop unsound trends in social security and bring about desired reforms in the program by withholding social security from lawyers, doctors, and dentists and by continuing social security coverage for our editors, architects, corporation executives and, generally, all other groups? I think not. It is not that simple. The problems in social security are the problems of all the American people and deserve the serious and immediate consideration of all the people.

The Social Security Act contains a number of titles. Title 2 of the act is called "Old Age and Survivors Insurance," and it is referred to as OASI. Usually when individuals are talking about the general term of social security, they are referring to title 2, which is the OASI program.

Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) is not insurance. It is a system whereby a social benefit is paid to the aged and the orphans. These benefits are paid by a special tax on employees and employers and on the self-employed. At the present, the tax is 2 percent on both employer and employee, and 3 percent on the self-employed on wages and earnings up to \$4,200 per year.

A beneficiary or an individual who will become a beneficiary in the next several years has paid or will pay only a small portion of the cost of his benefit. The benefits are largely paid by the young and middle aged. For this reason, coverage under social security of any group cannot be extended on a voluntary basis to the individuals. All must be brought in under the system to make it more workable.

The social security tax is imposed upon the first \$4,200 paid in wages or earned as self-employment income. Under existing law, the rate of tax is 2 percent until 1960 on wages with a like amount to be paid by the employer. For the 5 years following 1960, the rate goes up to 2½ percent, or a total of 5 percent. The total tax rate on employer and employee from 1965 to 1969 will be 6 percent, from 1970 to 1974 7 percent, and for 1975 and thereafter 8 percent. The self-employed, which would include lawyers, were they to be covered, is one and one-half times the employee rate, or three-fourths of the total employee-employer rate. These rates are, of course, subject to change by the Congress at any time.

Benefits are paid out not in a flat amount, but are based upon the average wage or average self-employment income, with a provision for dropping out any 4 years since 1951 in determining that average.

Individuals to whom social-security coverage was extended before they were advanced in age, are required to be under social security for a period of 10 years to be what is referred to as fully insured. Those who are already advanced in years when social security is extended to them are required to be covered for a period less than 10 years which varies to as little as, in the case of the self-employed, 2 years. The spouse of a social security primary beneficiary, on reaching the age of 65, is entitled to a benefit of 50 percent of the primary benefit. Upon the death of a primary beneficiary, the widow, if 65, receives three-fourths of the primary benefit.

OASI also provides for survivor benefits. Upon the death of a person covered by social security, a benefit is paid to the widow and children until the youngest child reaches 18 years of age. Benefits are then discontinued, but are resumed for the widow when she reaches the age of 65, if she has not remarried.

The average benefit paid to an aged couple in February 1955 was \$112.50 a month. The total expected value of such a benefit is estimated to be about \$17,200. This benefit might be paid by reason of as little as \$65 being paid in taxes by the husband and a like amount by his employer. The most that the husband could have paid in taxes for this benefit is about \$425 with a like amount by his employer.

If OASI were to be extended to lawyers, based on existing law, a young lawyer now 25 years of age, earning \$4,200 per year, would pay \$8,550 in taxes in the next 40 years, and if he retires at the age of 65, according to present law, the benefits to be received would have a total expected value of \$28,460. A lawyer now 40 years of age would pay in the next 25 years \$4,725 in taxes, if he was 55 years of age at the present he would in the next 10 years pay \$1,418 in taxes, a 62-year old lawyer would only pay in \$378 in taxes in the next 2 years, and a 65-year old lawyer would have to pay in a total of \$252 over a period of 2 years. The total expected value of the benefits in each case, including the wife's benefits, would be the same; to wit, \$28,460. These figures are arrived at by using averages and are based on the United States white male and female life tables for 1949 and 1951 and, of course, are based on existing law which is always subject to change.

Were we to extend social security to lawyers right now and the lawyer continued to practice, earning at least \$4,200 a year until he was 70 years of age and then retired, the total amounts paid in in tax would be as follows: for the lawyer at age 25 \$9,765, age 40 \$4,985, age 55 \$2,360, age 62 \$1,003, and for age 65 \$662. This, of course, is because he would continue to pay taxes for a period of 5 years longer. His monthly or annual benefits would be the same, but the total number of years that he will receive those benefits will be 5 years less. Consequently, the average benefit for a lawyer and his wife who would retire at age 70, based on these same figures, would be \$22,450.

Of interest to younger lawyers are the benefits paid under OASI in the case of their death, should they die leaving a widow and small children. The amounts of these benefits vary, but I can give you a typical case based, of course, on existing law and upon averages.

If an individual comes under OASI at age 25, earns \$4,200 per year, and dies at age 30, leaving a widow and 1 child, age 1 month, and 1 child age 1 year, they will receive a benefit until the youngest child is 18 years of age. If the widow lives to be 65 and does not remarry, she will then be eligible to draw a benefit. These survivor benefits will have an average total expected value of \$45,200. The total taxes paid by the deceased husband, if a self-employed lawyer, would be \$630.

In any consideration of social security, there are a few basic statistics that are helpful. The average life expectancy of a man aged 65 is 12 years. The life expectancy of women aged 65 is 15 years.

As of the first of this year, we had approximately 14 million individuals over 65 years of age. Of these 14 million, about 5½ million were OASI beneficiaries.

As of the first of this year, there was in the trust fund in cash and bonds a little over \$20½ billion. By the time it is paid out, there will be an interest accrual bringing the total up to about \$22 billion. However, to pay the future benefits of those beneficiaries already on the rolls as of January 1 last will require an estimated sum of about \$34 billion. In other words, there is no money or bonds in the trust fund to pay the individuals who will reach retirement age tomorrow or any time in the future, or to pay the benefits of those already eligible for benefits who have not applied. These figures are based on the assumption that Con-

gress will never again raise the benefits, which assumption I do not choose to follow.

In citing figures for consideration in reference to social security for lawyers, we have dealt with the case of lawyers making as much as \$4,200 a year. If their income is less than that, the benefits, of course, will be less. They can qualify for benefits if their self-employed income would be as much as \$400 per year. In other words, were we to extend social security as of now to lawyers, a lawyer who is 65 or nearly so could, by earning \$400 annually for a period of 2 years, qualify for benefits. In that case, he would pay a total tax of \$24. He would then be eligible for the minimum benefits of \$30 a month, with half that amount for his wife if she was 65. Based on averages, the combined benefits for the beneficiary and his wife would have a total expected value of \$8,400.

The proposition is often advanced that the Jenkins-Keogh bill should be passed for lawyers and others in lieu of social security. The Jenkins-Keogh proposal is one which would give a present tax benefit for current income set aside for one's later retirement. It is a proposal with much merit. It is not a substitute for social security. In substance, it is designed to permit individuals to do for themselves tax-wise what corporations can do for their officers and employees, which is in addition to social-security coverage.

In closing, we return to the question as to whether or not social security should be extended to lawyers. Inasmuch as the cost of our social-security program is a burden upon all of our economy we cannot deny the benefits to a few selected groups. Inasmuch as the cost of benefits are not at the present time and for a long time to come paid by those who receive them, there is no sound argument for not requiring all producers in the country to share their just portion of the load.

There are some very practical reasons why social security should be extended to lawyers. Many lawyers are already covered by the program. If a lawyer is a director or an officer in a bank or building and loan company, or some other corporation, his fees received for such services are considered wages under the Social Security Act and he is covered. Other lawyers are already covered by the program if they serve a client on a salary basis in the capacity of an employee. In many communities practicing lawyers also are abstracters, and in some cases insurance agents. Income from these two sources is covered by social security, as well as the executors' and administrators' fees. Thus we have a situation where part of our lawyers are covered by a program that does not cover them all. To extend coverage to the lawyers would not only add to the workability of the program, but it would provide equal treatment to all.

And may I add a few general truths that must never be lost sight of:

1. The greatest security that can be maintained for the American people is to have a sound and solvent Government.

2. More public enlightenment, more restraint, and more concern for the future taxpayers are basic reforms that are sorely needed in social-security financing and in governmental financing generally.

3. The Government cannot give an individual anything. All the money the Government has is that which it takes away from its citizens.

CELEBRATION OF BOOTSTRAP WEEK IN PUERTO RICO

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, this week, in Puerto Rico, the Puerto Ricans are observing what they call Bootstrap Week, to celebrate the opening of the 400th new industry since the launching of what the gallant and imaginative Governor of that island, Luis Muñoz-Marín, named "Operation Bootstrap."

I think we on the mainland and we in the Congress should pause to take note of the signal accomplishments which have been achieved by the initiative, energy, and ingenuity of the government of Puerto Rico and the leaders of the Puerto Rican people, in cooperation with businessmen on the mainland and businessmen in Puerto Rico, too.

Just think of it. Four hundred new industries have been started in this little island alone since Operation Bootstrap was begun a little more than 10 years ago. Puerto Rico has surely raised itself by its own bootstraps. A very considerable number of new jobs have been created; but even more important than the actual jobs created has been the entire economic impact on the island. Almost everyone in Puerto Rico has benefited. Certainly not the least of the benefits of this program has been the impact on the morale of the people. Some unemployment and some economic distress still exist in Puerto Rico. The standard of living is much lower than I consider desirable for any area under the American flag. But there has been a forward movement, characterized by a dynamic spirit. There are those who laughed at "Operation Bootstrap"; but I think that the entire Caribbean area and all of Latin America have taken note of the forward strides which have occurred in Puerto Rico as a result of Operation Bootstrap.

The Puerto Rican people have reason to be proud. As a Senator from New York, which contains several hundred thousand people of Puerto Rican birth and descent, I want to say here on the floor of the Senate: "Congratulations to the people of Puerto Rico and to their leadership, and especially to Governor Muñoz-Marín. I will be glad to see the infant industries which have started in Puerto Rico continue to grow and to multiply, so that the standard of living in that island will rise steadily higher."

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF FRIEDRICH SCHILLER

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, yesterday we commemorated the anniversary of the death of Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, the great German poet, dramatist and historian. We do well, in this day and time, when tyranny covers half the earth, to recall Friedrich Schiller and to repeat for all the world his call to embrace freedom and to turn away from despotism and corruption.

Before all else Schiller is remembered as one of the greatest playwrights of the European tradition. Yet he stood out in the minds of those of his own day who knew him and who read and saw his plays, as the symbol of liberty and of individual freedom. The decadence of the contemporary political and social world of the Europe of the late 18th century distressed Schiller. He condemned the rulers for their despotism and the aristocracy for their political and moral corruption. In strong, impassioned language he expressed his lofty ideals of the genuine worth of mankind.

Schiller sought to express himself first in philosophy and later in the art of his drama and poetry, but always with

complete intellectual integrity. His direct truthfulness makes him the most straightforward and open of writers.

His conviction of the ultimate worth of the individual never allowed him to be cynical. For, to Schiller, the esthetic form was not of value in itself; he made use of it as an expression of his deep moral concern for the future of mankind. He urged his fellow men to adopt a responsible attitude toward life and to hold to their values in spite of all the disillusionment of individual experience and in spite of all the reverses in the history of mankind.

Thomas Carlyle has called Schiller's play "William Tell" the celebration of the first arrival of freedom in our modern world. Schiller's love of freedom and his sense of moral responsibility were his guiding principles. His accent on liberty gave his lifework a universal ideal. It has many times been said that Friedrich Schiller contributed in a major way to the forward march of the forces of liberty.

We know that Schiller strongly influenced the German people of his own day. Even in the early day in which he lived, Schiller called for the unification of the German states. He, of course, did not live to see the fruition of this desire and if he could see his country today, divided, and perhaps more dangerously than ever before, he would surely be saddened by the sight.

For today half of Germany is free and half is enslaved.

We know that it is only a question of time before the nation can be unified and completely free. For the German people have not forgotten the call of such men as Friedrich Schiller to individual liberty and unity.

It was not long after Schiller died that my own father came to America from Germany. He brought with him the ideals of individual freedom and dignity which Friedrich Schiller helped to spread in Germany and abroad in that time.

Today we in the United States should pledge ourselves, as we observe this anniversary of Schiller's death, to the ideals both for Germany and ourselves, which Schiller breathed into his immortal works.

In terms of the issues of this day, this means that we should support the unification of Germany as a free democratic nation and at the same time support the cause of liberty and of international brotherhood which Schiller so nobly typified. We must ever seek to strengthen all free nations in common bonds of brotherhood.

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT CONVENTION OF B'NAI B'RITH

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, last night, at the banquet of the triennial convention of the Supreme Lodge of B'nai B'rith, the Secretary of State, Hon. John Foster Dulles, delivered an important address on the subject of our foreign affairs, particularly with relation to the situation in the Middle East.

I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in full in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN FOSTER DULLES, SECRETARY OF STATE, AT THE BANQUET OF THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE SUPREME LODGE OF B'NAI B'RITH (INTERNATIONAL) WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 8, 1956

I greatly appreciate the opportunity to speak before this organization. It stands for human values which are honored wherever men believe in the spiritual nature of man. You believe in the dignity of the human individual and in the brotherhood of man without regard to race or religion. You find in your religion basic truths which are also enunciated by all the world's great religions.

The law of your prophets was "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and that was accepted by Jesus when He said "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." And the Buddha said "Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful;" and the prophet of Islam taught "No one is a believer until he desires for his brother that which he desires for himself."

It is these fundamental truths taught by all the great religions that your organization practices. You engage in acts of compassion. In doing so, you are helping to lay the only dependable foundation for the world society of peace and justice for which we strive.

I have just returned yesterday afternoon from a meeting in Paris of the foreign ministers of the 15 North Atlantic Treaty countries. That treaty and its organization called NATO is one of the means designed to promote peace with justice. So far it has sought to do so primarily by setting up a military shield which would deter armed aggression and behind which moral principles could take root and grow strong and bear good fruit. We primarily dealt with the question of whether or not our countries were, in fact, doing all that they could or should to develop their own unity behind the military shield which was the initial and, so far, the dominant purpose of NATO.

I want to talk primarily about this problem of developing the Atlantic community. But before getting on to that I will mention one other topic of great interest to all Americans at this time which was discussed at the NATO Council meeting—that is the situation in the Near East.

That area is of intimate concern to the Atlantic community. For many generations, indeed for many centuries, the western nations have had close ties with the Near East. In recent years there has developed a large measure of economic interdependence affecting the very nature of the daily lives of the people of both areas.

The members of the NATO Council were acutely conscious of the problem of maintaining peace in the Middle East. When the Palestine mandate came to an end, the United States and other western nations supported United Nations consideration on the future of Palestine which resulted in the creation of the State of Israel. As members of the United Nations, we all intend that the State of Israel shall be maintained in its independence. Also we want friendly political, cultural and economic relations with all of the nations of the area on a basis of impartiality. We do not believe that these goals are incompatible.

There was grave concern that the Soviet Union had sought to further its ends by playing fast and loose with peace in the area. There was the feeling that that very fact made it more important for the Western nations to act with firm deliberation and with care.

There was recognition at Paris that wide discrepancies in armed strengths would be likely to create tensions. There was also a conviction that the safety of the countries of the Middle East is not to be found in an arms race, particularly one which tended to pit great world powers against each other.

It seemed particularly important to avoid a situation where great military powers confronted each other, by proxy, under conditions which would engage their respective prestige in a manner ominous for peace, not only within the area but possibly throughout the world.

There was a belief that reliance should, above all, be placed upon the processes of the United Nations, and that we can, perhaps, do so now with somewhat greater confidence, since the Soviet Union seems increasingly aware of the dangerous consequences of reckless action, and has indicated that it too would be prepared to support a solution through the United Nations.

We all welcomed the active part now being taken by the United Nations Security Council to preserve the integrity of the armistice agreements and we are encouraged by the fact that the Secretary General's mission to the area seems to have produced some initial positive results.

We believe that solid reliance can be placed upon the principles of the United Nations Charter and that no nation of the area which conforms internationally with those principles will stand alone. President Eisenhower made it clear, in his statement of April 9, 1956, that so far as the United States is concerned there could not be aggression with impunity.

Past efforts to move toward a settlement of the substantive issues in the Middle East have encountered serious obstacles. The task remains complex and no real solutions will be easily come by. But progress there is as necessary as it is difficult and there are grounds for hope that it may be possible to maintain the momentum now established by Mr. Hammarskjöld's current efforts.

Let me turn now to the problem which particularly concerned us in Paris and that was the development of the Atlantic community into something more solid than is now the case.

All who know and share western civilization can take great pride in its accomplishments. It was based upon the Judeo-Christian conception of the spiritual nature of man. Out of this faith came individual resourcefulness and a sense of mission which brought much of good to much of the world.

But when we think with pride of what western civilization has accomplished, we must also think with regret of the fact that it has never yet found the way to live within itself at peace. If today the West is seriously challenged by believers in an atheistic creed, it is largely because two world wars, coming in quick succession, drained off the lifeblood of our finest and bravest youth and gravely impaired the economic strength of the West. Also the West has lost in moral authority because while professing a religion of peace it has not found a sure way to make peace a permanent reality within its own membership.

Since the end of World War II great strides have been taken to create unity at various levels within the Atlantic community. All these measures have been taken within the framework of the United Nations Charter which recognizes the inherent right of collective self-defense and which encourages development along regional lines.

The broadest effort at unity is represented by the North Atlantic Treaty itself, now embracing 15 nations, including 2 from this hemisphere, Canada and the United States. Under this treaty, great progress has been made, particularly in military terms. There is an integration of military forces on the Continent of Europe, including contributions

from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, the like of which has never been seen before. The newly developing forces of the Federal Republic of Germany will share that integration.

The military unity under NATO is supplemented by the new (1954) treaty for Western European Union which unites France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the three Benelux countries under a system for limitation of armament and of armament supervision and control which is the most thorough and extensive that has ever yet been put into force. Thus, on the military front there has developed a unity and common organization which is of immense value and which has produced a morale which is itself of great unifying value.

In addition to these efforts on the military front, there is the Coal and Steel Community whereby France, Germany, Italy, and the three Benelux countries deal with the production of coal and steel. This is the first time that European nations have subordinated national powers in favor of a truly European organization.

There is the Council for Europe, where ministers and parliamentarians of European countries regularly meet for discussion of matters other than defense. There is the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), and the European Payments Union, which contributes greatly to easing trade as between the members. These are some of the many steps which have been taken to establish unity within all or part of the Atlantic Community.

But at Paris last week we had to ask ourselves whether what has been done is good enough. There has been a marked development of the consultative process. But it still remains the fact that matters of vital importance to the Atlantic Community are not being given timely consideration on a community basis.

I have already referred to the problem of the Middle East which had never been seriously discussed by the North Atlantic Treaty Council, even though the future of Western Europe is deeply engaged by developments there.

We have seen in North Africa where serious disturbances within a part of the North Atlantic Treaty area have brought about a shifting of forces from continental Europe which alters the capability of defense as against a possible aggression from Eastern Europe.

There is the problem of Cyprus which deeply concerns three parties to the North Atlantic Treaty, the United Kingdom, Greece, and Turkey.

I do not suggest that any of these problems should today be made a matter of common consideration around the NATO Council table. At the point to which these particular problems have now developed, there can reasonably be questions as to whether consultation is or is not desirable. Neither do I imply any criticism of the past, for there has never been agreement or understanding that problems of this type should be discussed. But surely the Atlantic Community is not adequately organized if matters of this nature, which could shake the community to its foundation, develop over the years without any effort at broad consultation between the members.

Then there is the problem of the reunification of Germany. That subject was discussed by the NATO Foreign Ministers at special meetings which were held just prior to the Geneva "Summit" Conference with the Soviet rulers and before the Four Power Foreign Ministers' Conference which followed. But, as we know, the Geneva agreement by Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev on "the reunification of Germany by means of free elections" has been ignored by them, and they now unashamedly continue the division of Germany as though they had

never agreed to the principle of reunification. Most of the Western Powers have said, and rightly said, that there cannot be lasting peace and security in Europe unless Germany is reunified. But has the Atlantic Community as a whole sufficiently focused world opinion on the moral aspects of this problem?

Then we have the problem of the relation of the Atlantic community to the newly independent nations of the world. They now represent upwards of 650 million people composing 18 independent nations and more non-self-governing peoples are at the threshold of independence or knocking at the door. What has happened is an amazing tribute to the basic beliefs of the West in the rights of man and in government by consent. Nevertheless, it would be a great mistake to conclude that because these newly independent peoples have peacefully won their independence from the western powers that relations are in all respects good. In many cases there remain unresolved problems between the newly independent countries and the colonial powers. Above all, there remain barriers in terms of sensitiveness to racial arrogance which has at times been practiced by some persons of the West.

One-third of the world's population is ruled by Communist despots. Another third are new nations which are today the special target of the predatory tactics of international communism which seeks to stimulate the prejudices and to appeal to the aspirations of these peoples.

The members of the Atlantic community have so much to offer in the way of genuine brotherhood, they can do so much to strengthen the political and economic institutions of the newly independent peoples, that it is tragic that the outcome is anywhere in doubt. Certainly, as was often said at our Paris meeting last week, NATO, until now primarily military in its nature, is no proper organ for implementing political and economic policies between the Atlantic community and the newly independent countries.

But the community does contain within its own membership nations which themselves have been through the experience of being colonies and winning their independence. Also it contains colonial powers who have demonstrated and are illustrating great statesmanship in promoting evolution from colonialism to independence. Surely the members of such a community could generate greater dynamism to help, in acceptable ways, to sustain political and economic independence elsewhere. Also we should be able to help to find relationships expressive of true brotherhood and recognition of the fact that other civilizations than our own have immense values. We perhaps have material and technical things to give. They also have things to give. And if we are wise enough to perceive and to take what other civilizations have to offer, the balance struck between us will not be one-sided by any true measure of values, and will be consistent with the equal dignity of all the parties.

It may be said that the North Atlantic Treaty members already have a permanent council where problems can be discussed which vitally affect the welfare and integrity of the Atlantic community. There is a council composed of permanent representatives who are men of stature and great ability. In theory, they could discuss any problems of common concern. The fact is that, as they are now established, their discussions often have been merely reports of actions already taken or decisions already made. That is because the governments concerned have never taken the basic decision to have a council to which problems affecting the Atlantic community would normally and regularly be brought. If that decision were taken, it would greatly alter the entire character of the community relationship.

It would not require different personalities at the council table, but a different approach and far greater "depth" in terms of political advisers than is now the case. But above all is the basic decision to take seriously the unity of the Atlantic community and seek to promote it, not by supergovernment but by common counsel.

Such a decision has not yet been taken, except in military terms.

This was the problem which was most actively discussed at Paris during the past week. In that connection we discussed the Soviet threat; the acts of violence which had marked Soviet foreign policy until recently and the latest changes in that policy. We recorded the fact that it was our joint military efforts which had successfully deterred Soviet aggression in Europe and contributed to the adoption by the Soviet Government of the so-called policy of coexistence. Our joint communique said that to the extent that this Soviet policy involves a certain easing of tension and the admission by the Government of the Soviet Union that war is not inevitable, it is welcomed by the Atlantic Powers. But also we recorded our joint conclusion that the reasons which gave rise to the Atlantic military alliance have not disappeared and that the Western Powers cannot relax their vigilance while many outstanding problems have not been solved and when there is no effective disarmament plan. Therefore, we said, "Security remains a basic problem and the Atlantic Powers must continue to give priority to the maintenance of their unity and strength. However, present prospects seem to leave scope for further peaceful initiatives on the part of the Atlantic Powers."

Then we went on to record what may prove to be a historic decision. The communique said that "the Atlantic Council considered it timely and useful for the members of the Atlantic Community to examine actively further measures which might be taken at this time to advance more effectively their common interests." And the foreign ministers went on to designate three of their members to advise "on ways and means to improve and extend cooperation in nonmilitary fields and to develop greater unity within the Atlantic Community." The three ministers were asked to submit their report as soon as possible.

It is significant of the importance attached to this matter that the task of exploration was given to, and assumed by, three foreign ministers themselves—the Foreign Ministers of Canada, Italy, and Norway. They are each men of wide experience, each of whom personally believes in the development of the Atlantic Community both on a broad base and, within the framework of that broad base, as between groups of members which can in certain respects work together with greater intimacy than can the whole. These three ministers will be conferring with each of the 15 governments during the coming weeks and, in the light of what they learn, will submit a report, perhaps early next fall, which the governments then can further consider from the standpoint of further action.

It would, I think, be prudent to note that there is as yet no clear definition of the concept of closer Atlantic unity. And we could hardly expect acceptance in advance.

The United States perhaps can visualize that concept more readily because of its membership in the Organization of American States. That organization traces its origin back 66 years to the foundation of the Pan American Union. It is not only the oldest but by far the most effective regional organization which has been created. It deals effectively with problems as between its members and has conspicuously done so within the last year or two in relation to the broad threat of international communism, and in relation to particular situations such as those that arose in Guatemala, in Costa Rica and

as between Ecuador and Peru. It seeks to develop hemispheric international law.

It is obvious that the Organization of American States, which has developed in a particular environment to deal with problems typical of this hemisphere, cannot usefully be duplicated in detail as regards the Atlantic Community. Each community is distinctive. But the experience which the United States has had, in cooperation with the other American Republics, enables us perhaps to see more clearly the possibilities inherent in the Atlantic Community.

Speaking on April 23 prior to this last meeting of the NATO Council I said, "The North Atlantic Treaty already serves as an indispensable and vital instrument of the Atlantic Community, but the time has come, I believe, to consider whether its organization does not need to be further developed if it is adequately to serve the needs of this and coming generations. If that be the common desire of the NATO member nations, the United States will join eagerly in exploring the possibilities which now beckon us forward."

It is gratifying to report that it is the common desire of the NATO member nations at least to explore these new possibilities. That decision was taken not lightly, but after a discussion which prolonged our meeting of Friday and Saturday into the early hours of Sunday morning. It was recognized by all as being a decision which could be of historic importance, since it could contribute mightily toward erasing what has been the great weakness of the West, namely, its disunity. To erase that disunity, which has given birth to so many tragic consequences, is one of the greatest tasks of postwar statesmanship. Much has already been done. But much remains to be done. And the fact that that task is now being undertaken can give us all grounds for solid satisfaction.

REVERSAL OF ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION CONVENTION CONDEMNING FORCED LABOR

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an article entitled "United States Shifts Stand on Forced Labor." The article, which was published in the New York Times of today, is to the effect that the administration has reversed its position on the proposed convention of the International Labor Organization against forced labor, and that, instead of opposing it, as in the past, it will, according to Secretary Mitchell, now favor it. If this report be true, as I believe it to be, Secretary Mitchell deserves credit for convincing the administration that its former attitude was wrong. I wish to praise Secretary Mitchell most sincerely for his attitude on this subject.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SHIFTS STAND ON FORCED LABOR—WILL BACK ILO CONVENTION CONDEMNING PRACTICE—VICTORY FOR MITCHELL

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The administration reversed its position today and decided to support an International Labor Organization convention condemning forced labor.

James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, said:

"The United States Government has decided that at the forthcoming conference of the ILO, it will favor an appropriate convention which would outlaw forced labor and which would include a provision specifically prohibiting the products of forced labor in international trade."

Mr. Mitchell's views thus prevailed over those of the State Department. It was believed that the Secretary had taken his case to the White House.

His stand had been strengthened by Democratic pressure in Congress. Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, is sponsoring a resolution calling on the executive branch to exercise leadership in the ILO toward condemning forced labor.

At a hearing April 27 before a Senate Labor Subcommittee, Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State, said forced labor was not an appropriate subject for treaty-making process. He said the State Department favored an ILO recommendation condemning forced labor.

Mr. Wilcox used the words "convention" and "treaty" interchangeably. Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS, Democrat, of Illinois, the chairman, quarreled over this.

A treaty is subject to ratification by the President and approval by the Senate. But under the ILO constitution, Mr. DOUGLAS noted, the United States has other courses available in the case of a convention.

It may submit the convention to the Senate for approval, to Congress for consideration, or to the States.

Mr. Wilcox told the subcommittee he understood the administration's decision to support a recommendation rather than a convention had been arrived at jointly by the State and Commerce Departments. Secretary Mitchell said later, however, that the subject was still under discussion.

Mr. DOUGLAS. By far the greater share of the credit should go to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], who, in January, submitted a resolution calling upon the United States to support the convention against forced labor.

At a public hearing on April 27, the absurdity and falsity of the State Department's position was quite thoroughly exposed.

An Assistant Secretary of State then tried to identify the convention of the International Labor Organization as being identical with a treaty, although the constitution of the International Labor Organization specifically provides that such convention may be submitted to the Senate, the treaty-ratifying body, but also to the Congress, or to the States individually.

As the New York Times article states, the hearing which was held on this subject was very influential in enabling Secretary Mitchell to obtain a reversal of the position of the administration.

I am also happy to announce that the Subcommittee on Labor has reported to the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare a resolution calling upon the Executive to take steps effectively to eliminate forced labor. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] was very helpful in drafting the language of the resolution.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on April 25, 1956, I testified in support of Senate Joint Resolution 117, Senate Concurrent Resolution 75, and Senate Resolution 248, before the Subcommittee on Labor of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. These resolutions would call upon the Government of the United States to exercise leadership in the International Labor Organization to develop and adopt an international convention to outlaw forced labor.

I ask unanimous consent that my testimony be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the record of the testimony was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TESTIMONY BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Mr. Chairman, the committee has before it this morning Senate Joint Resolution 117, which would call upon the Government of the United States "to exercise leadership in the International Labor Organization to develop and adopt an international convention which will effectively outlaw forced labor for political and economic purposes."

It has occurred to me since the introduction of Senate Joint Resolution 117, that an alternative form for expressing the sense of the Congress on this matter, without requiring a Presidential signature or veto, would be a concurrent resolution. Hence the Committee also has before it this morning, Senate Concurrent Resolution 75, which would achieve this purpose. Since the Senate has a special role in the coordination of foreign policy with the Executive, a third alternative might also appeal to this committee—the alternative of a simple Senate resolution. I have introduced this measure recast in that form too, as Senate Resolution 248, so that the committee may have it also for consideration in executive session.

Mr. Chairman, the primary question we must ask ourselves this morning is this: How can the United States expect to assert leadership among the world's forces for freedom, while refusing to cooperate in the efforts of the International Labor Organization to stamp out slave labor? As I shall show during the course of my remarks, almost all interested and articulate groups in America, with the exception of the State Department, enthusiastically support our cooperation with the ILO on this forced labor issue.

The American Federation of Labor initiated the whole international study of this question by its request to the United Nations in 1947. Following that request, a UN-ILO ad hoc committee conducted a comprehensive survey of forced labor conditions around the world. It completed and released a well-documented report in 1953. This report is the authoritative work on the subject. It shows in detail that the Soviet Union and its satellites have used forced labor on a major scale as an instrument of political terrorism and to provide a cheap, organized work force for major economic development programs. We know that Communist China has done the same. The account also shows that workers in Africa have in certain instances been subject to forced labor, but that conditions in many parts of Africa have improved in recent years.

Since its release, this UN-ILO report has been the basis for discussions in the Economic and Social Council in which the United States has joined. It has been the basis of a United Nations General Assembly resolution which we have supported. It has provided the documentation for our anti-forced-labor information programs, a constant element in our overseas broadcasts.

Yet when the ILO now prepares to implement its findings by circulating questionnaires among its member governments preparatory to proposing a new instrument or convention against forced labor, the United States refuses to respond. What kind of leadership is that in our fight for freedom in the world? How does that place us in the eyes of countries looking for leadership against communism, and, even more important, in the eyes of countries still uncommitted, still weighing us in the balance?

Mr. Chairman, I think the administration's foot-dragging on this issue is unpar-

donable. I think the Congress should so indicate.

The arguments for our participation in the ILO forced-labor convention are manifold, but they can be summarized under three headings: the moral arguments, the legal arguments, and the practical arguments. Let me briefly summarize all three.

MORAL ARGUMENTS

Mr. Chairman, I think the following moral arguments should persuade us to cooperate with the ILO on the forced-labor convention:

1. We must not abdicate our moral leadership in an issue that goes to the heart of the struggle between democracy and communism. Yet the State Department is putting us in the preposterous position of resisting the most practical proposal we have had for dealing with the most brutal of Communist practices, and for focusing a steady international spotlight on this abuse of basic human rights.

2. The United States should assume the leadership in the fight for human dignity if it is to be true to its own tradition. We fought a war to abolish slavery. Our statutes prohibit slave labor now. Indeed we prohibit the sale of goods in the United States which are produced by forced labor anywhere in the world.

3. We cannot ignore 15 million persons in inhuman slave-labor camps behind the Iron Curtain and elsewhere, merely as a gesture of political expediency toward neo-isolationist, right-wing domestic agitators, who entertain misconceived views about the United States Constitution and the treaty power.

4. The Catholic Association for International Peace has recently stated: "Our Government, employer and worker delegations should seize the opportunity to use the ILO as a forum to promote social progress and to stimulate the improvement of social and economic conditions in less-developed countries. It is time to go forward and assume leadership, not to withdraw and allow the Communist bloc to benefit from our default. Our Government should accept, not evade, this responsibility in the matter of conventions on labor standards."

LEGAL ARGUMENTS

Mr. Chairman, I think the following legal arguments should persuade us to cooperate with the ILO on the forced labor convention.

1. If the United States Government really believes that the ILO convention would undermine our constitutional practices, we should oppose, not merely abstain, from the adoptions of such conventions.

2. In the ILO the convention device is the major functions of the ILO conferences and a principal form of international cooperation provided for in the ILO constitution. To say that we cannot participate in the ILO conventions is tantamount to saying that we cannot participate in half of the ILO's work.

3. The ILO constitution provides that conventions dealing with Federal-State matters shall be regarded as recommendations by the United States, and not considered for ratification. This special provision was made for member countries with Federal constitutions to avoid the very problem the advocates of the Bricker amendment people worry about. ILO conventions dealing with subjects within the authority of States or other political subdivisions rather than the Federal Government can also be referred to the States for consideration as recommendations. The ominous fears that an ILO forced labor convention would supplant our domestic legislation and circumvent our constitutional processes are thus unfounded for various reasons, and the administration's acquiescence to pressure from the champions of such arguments is inconsistent and most unfortunate.

4. The State Department position disregards the provisions of the ILO constitution, which was accepted by the President in behalf of the United States on August 2, 1943, pursuant to Public Law 843, 80th Congress, 2d session. That public law authorized the President to accept the 1946 instrument of amendment to the ILO constitution. Congress noticed and approved the ILO constitutional provision providing for conventions to have the status of recommendations on Federal-State matters.

5. Hence under these circumstances, an ILO convention, even if it is adopted, cannot legally proceed further toward fulfillment in the United States unless it is framed in such a manner to be acceptable by us. No alien philosophy can be engrafted on a country without its consent. The ILO has no means of imposing its decisions.

6. The American Bar Association's standing committee on peace and law through the United Nations endorses the ILO convention procedure as appropriate.

7. The house of delegates of the American Bar Association has not only endorsed such convention procedure but expressly advocated that the ILO convention framework be used as a model for other participation of the United States in international measures to promote human rights.

8. Inconsistently, the President and the State Department as recently as May 26, 1955, have transmitted 4 conventions and 8 recommendations to the Congress pursuant to our obligations under the ILO Constitution with language expressly agreeing to the ILO constitutional provisions that these conventions and recommendations need not be ratified. The administration now takes the opposite position regarding the forced-labor convention, and refuses to explain why.

PRACTICAL ARGUMENTS

Mr. Chairman, I think the following practical arguments should persuade us to cooperate with the ILO on the forced-labor convention:

1. The whole idea of action through the U. N. and the ILO was an American idea, initiated by the AFL in 1947 and endorsed officially by the United States Government in the Economic and Social Council session in 1949. Forced labor was condemned by U. N. General Assembly vote on a resolution of which we were a sponsor.

2. The evils of forced labor in Communist countries have been a major theme of United States propaganda for years.

3. The U. N.-ILO ad hoc committee issued its comprehensive report on forced labor in 1953. Since then the ILO has been intimately involved with the assignment to implement its findings, and it will have to resolve the issue with or without cooperation from the United States.

4. Every European country, Communist and non-Communist, except France and Poland, has replied favorably to a questionnaire from the ILO inviting support for a forced-labor convention. France and Poland are expected to reply favorably soon. ILO sources believe that the United States will soon be the only major industrial country not on record in favor of a convention outlawing forced labor. Hence there is remarkable unanimity on the need for action, and majority favor the convention method.

5. The governing body of the ILO has decided to place the question of forced labor on the agenda of the 39th session of the International Labor Conference which will meet in June in Geneva. It is imperative that our position be clarified before then.

6. The ILO will support its proposed forced-labor convention by the overwhelming vote of a majority of the world's worker, employer, and government delegates, regardless of the opposition of the United States Government.

7. The United States has nothing to fear internally from a ban on forced labor for economic and political purposes.

8. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has expressed himself as favoring United States Government support of an ILO convention against forced labor. Yet he, despite the fact that he has more reason to appreciate the value of such a convention than any other high administration figure, has been constantly overruled. His position has the practical endorsement of all articulate American labor groups.

9. The official administration position generally is supposed to be one of support for increased United States participation in the ILO now that the U. S. S. R. has returned to that organization. Hence this is not the time to dissipate our influence.

10. The administration position here, however, will isolate the United States at the forthcoming ILO conference, disillusion others about our motives and objectives, and foster Soviet leadership. It will undermine our efforts, public and private, to fight Communist influence in the trade union movement everywhere.

11. United States failure to support the adoption of the forced labor convention on alleged legal grounds, will be taken to mean that we do not support the substance of the antiforced labor position, and that we are seeking a technical way of avoiding such a commitment. Soviet propaganda will assiduously foster this impression.

12. Moreover, it is official administration policy to encourage the elimination of substandard conditions elsewhere in the world which may be promoting unfair competition in international trade. The administration attitude towards the ILO convention contradicts this policy.

13. It is official policy to support measures to improve working and living standards in other countries. The administration attitude towards the ILO convention contradicts this policy.

Mr. Chairman, whichever way you look at it, morally, legally, practically, the administration's position on the ILO forced labor convention is indefensible. I endorse the judgment of the New York Times editorial of February 7, 1956, which said in part:

"How ironic for the United States to be on the outside looking in, while the Soviet Union and the Communist block solemnly register their opposition to the forced labor of which they are the world's prime exponents. Whatever the Communist motives for endorsing this convention, what reason could there possibly be for the United States to disapprove or even to drag its feet as it is now obviously doing? * * * How can the State Department put this country in the position of opposing, or blocking, or hesitating on a convention against forced labor? * * * Such a policy may satisfy Brickerism, but it happens to put the United States in an absurd and untenable position."

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, it is not yet too late for the administration to extricate itself from this "absurd and untenable position." If it refuses to do so, at least through the means of the resolution this committee has before it, the Senate or the Congress can register its disagreement and protest, and help reassure the world of the decency of American intentions.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the purpose of my resolution is to encourage our Government, particularly the State Department, to take the active leadership in the adoption of a convention outlawing forced labor in the forthcoming conference of the International Labor Organization.

At the time I introduced the resolution, the State Department opposed such action, and it registered its objection to a convention declaring our official position on the outlawing of forced labor.

I participated in the hearings on two occasions. At one hearing I testified. At another hearing I participated in a discussion with the representative of the State Department, the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Wilcox.

I am happy to note this morning that according to an article in the New York Times our Government has now concurred with the position outlined in the resolution I introduced. The headline of the New York Times article reads: "United States Shifts Stand on Forced Labor—Will Back ILO Convention Condemning Practice—Victory for Mitchell."

The Mr. Mitchell referred to in the article, of course, is the Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell.

I wish to give Mr. Mitchell all due credit, and I am delighted that he has seen fit to support the convention procedure. At the same time, I should like to suggest that it is my view that the testimony before the committee by a large number of witnesses had a great deal to do with the reversal of what I considered to be an untenable position of our State Department. I am therefore delighted to note that our Government has at long last recognized the need for its exercising leadership in this field, instead of dragging its feet in connection with a very worthy cause.

Mr. President, the controversy over the administration's failure to support the prospective convention against forced labor has brought forth a number of comments in the foreign press. An interesting discussion of the Soviet position is contained in the April 1956 issue of the Journal of the German Federation of Trade Unions. An article written by Sigurd Paulsen has been translated from this journal, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the translation of the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Summary translation]

THE ATTITUDE OF THE U. S. S. R. ON FORCED LABOR

(The Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte (the Journal of the German Federation of Trade Unions) for April 1956 contains the following interesting article on the probable attitude of the U. S. S. R. on the question of forced labor. It is written by Sigurd Paulsen.)

While the governing body was discussing forced labor in Rome, reports began to come in about strikes in forced labor camps in Russia, mainly because of disappointed hopes of an amnesty after the death of Stalin. This led to certain reforms or concessions by the authorities during 1954.

The Soviet Union has always spoken of "penal labor and labor as a means of education" and has denied the existence of slave or forced labor in that country. It could clearly be foreseen that the efforts of the ILO to secure the complete abolition of forced labor would soon lead to an improvement in Russian labor camps and a reduction in the number of inmates (estimated at some 15 million in 1953). The purpose would be to enable the Eastern bloc to press for the abolition of the remnants of forced labor in colonial and semi-independent territories.

It is now one of the primary aims of "world labor policy" to utilize the existing situation to secure as much improvement

as possible. It is hoped that the convention to be adopted in 1957 will mark an important step forward, although it would be optimistic to hope that it would provide a complete cure.

The conclusions of the ILO Report to the Conference propose a convention prohibiting 3 types of forced labor and a recommendation imposing certain restrictions on 3 other types. The recommendation will leave countries a certain freedom to define what they consider as "work forming part of normal civic obligations" and to determine the nature of the courts which can impose a sentence of forced labor. This is already clear from a careful study of governments' replies.

In February 1956 the surprising announcement came from Moscow that as far back as 1953 the authorities had abolished the secret police court which formerly had power to impose forced labor without trial and as a purely administrative measure. Henceforward there must be due process of law. The official Russian statement says that the dissolution of the court was linked up with the amnesty for forced laborers in the weeks following Stalin's death. The fact that the announcement was not made until 3 years after the event shows that it is a move to strengthen the negotiating position of the Soviet delegation at the ILO Conference.

Everyone can recall the repeated Communist denials of the existence of forced labor camps and the sensational revelations during the trial of David Rousset in France in 1950, all of which were still stoutly denied. Now the news of the abolition of the special court of the secret police provides proof that the allegations of forced labor without trial were in fact true; the amnesty of 1953 was in some sense a practical expression of contrition on the part of Stalin's successors.

In working toward a new convention, it is important to bear in mind that substantial changes have taken place in Russia with regard to forced labor. Information from German prisoners who only recently returned from Russia shows that a number of improvements have taken place since 1953. The reign of terror exercised by the criminal elements in conjunction with, or with the connivance of, the camp guards has been checked. Wages are higher and more fairly distributed within each work group. Inmates can write letters and receive visits and parcels.

The amnesty brought release by degrees to all within certain age groups and to the sick and infirm. Deportees belonging to national minorities, while not generally allowed to return home, were gradually given increased freedom, although still compelled to settle in specified areas (Omsk, Tomsk, etc.). The penalties on recalcitrant prisoners are less severe. In view of the necessity to continue the production of coal from the Arctic zone and gold and wolfram from northeast Siberia, recourse has been had to the "voluntary" migration of hosts of young workers to replace the lost labor from the forced-labor camps.

These are changes of methods rather than of principle, but it must be borne in mind that this process of more humane treatment which has been going on for over 2 years is not yet at an end and that in due course the bill will be presented. The West will be asked to pay mainly by granting better working conditions in colonial and dependent territories. It is significant that the U. S. S. R. reply to the Office questionnaire calls for the abolition of all forms of forced labor, including indirect compulsion. The U. S. S. R. points out—obviously with colonial territories in mind—that work can be considered as a "normal civic obligation" only if it is required of all adult citizens irrespective of their property status, race, nationality, etc. On the other hand Portugal, in replying to the same question, considers it undesirable

to list such obligations, as the list would probably not be all-embracing.

There is a great likelihood that the Russian answer to the ILO's efforts in this field will be a worldwide propaganda offensive for improved labor legislation, especially in Asia and Africa. This is confirmed by certain passages in Khrushchev's address to the 20th meeting of the party, where he mentioned that in the past 10 years over 1,200 million people had been freed from colonial or semicolonial dependence. He went on: "One of the most urgent and acute problems now facing us is the complete abolition of the shameful system of colonialism." This must be interpreted in the West not simply from the narrow angle of foreign policies; it is the announcement of a policy of worldwide moral competition in the field of labor law. When a new convention on forced labor is adopted, the Eastern Powers will launch an unceasing stream of criticism against "indirect" forms of this abuse, such as the compulsion to work for natives of Portuguese Africa (with only very inadequate social protection) or the system in the Belgian Congo, where natives may be obliged to work in default of payment of money tax. The existence of a very slightly increased modicum of legal security for workers in the Soviet Union will be used as the basis for a campaign of "moral rearmament" in the colonies.

It is a mistake for the West to imagine that the policy of more humane treatment in the Soviet forced-labor system is due either to the pressure brought to bear by the sanguinary disturbances in certain camps in 1953 or to the need to improve the productivity of the camp inmates. These are only partial explanations. In part also it is a question of general policy, as will soon become apparent at the International Labor Conference.

It is gratifying to note that the preliminary work of the ILO seems to be based on a recognition of this situation. The Western colonial powers, whether advanced or backward, will not be able simply to evade the challenge by pointing out that "penal labor" can continue to exist in Soviet Russia in place of "forced labor," particularly in Arctic Siberia. Such countercharges will "cut no ice" with the indigenous peoples who are subject to Western labor law.

One particular reason for drawing attention to this situation is the demand of the NAM, in February 1956, that the United States Government should investigate the allegedly recent more intensive Communist activity within the ILO. There is no need to overestimate the importance of the NAM threat to send no delegates to the conference after 1956 unless "there is a change for the better." It will be recognized that this is not unconnected with the quarrel between the ICFTU and certain influential employers in Venezuela and in the Netherlands Antilles. Nevertheless, the threat of absence from the 1957 session, at which the final decision on forced labor will be taken, has a somewhat ominous ring. If this decision should be maintained, or if by any chance a similar tendency should gain ground in United States Government circles, it would be an extremely serious matter. Whether it likes it or not, the West constitutes a single unit in the work at Geneva. During the years to come it is particularly important that it should play its part in the competitive effort of the world to secure decent conditions of employment everywhere. Every effort should be made to insure that the new international convention on forced labor is not drawn up without the participation of American trade unionists and employers.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Recent indications from the Soviet Union suggest that the U. S. S. R. is prepared to manipulate and turn to its own advantage our failure to provide leadership on this subject. It is Kremlin's strategy to embarrass other

western countries, too, on the relationship between forced labor and colonialism.

Hence I am also delighted to learn this morning that the Senate Labor Subcommittee has favorably reported my resolution, Senate Resolution 248, to the Senate Labor Committee.

I am very happy to see a victory for justice and good sense, and I hope that our delegates to ILO will now proceed forthwith to seize the initiative in this matter and actively proclaim the American position.

Mr. President, I would ask that the article published in the New York Times, to which I have referred, be printed in the Record at this point, but I understand it has already been printed in the Record on request of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

CARROLL BINDER, OF THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on May 1 one of Minnesota's most illustrious citizens and one of the Nation's most talented journalists passed away. I refer to Mr. Carroll Binder, editorial editor of the Minneapolis Tribune.

The career of Carroll Binder was marked by many achievements and honors. He served as foreign editor and director of foreign service for the Chicago Daily News. He served his Government as an American representative with the United Nations—once as vice chairman of its subcommittee on freedom of information and then as a member of the Executive Committee of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. The editorials which appeared in the Minneapolis Morning Tribune of May 2 and the Minneapolis Star of May 1 state beautifully and succinctly the high regard, respect, and affection with which Carroll Binder was held by his associates and neighbors. I ask unanimous consent that these editorials be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Minneapolis Morning Tribune of May 2, 1956]

CARROLL BINDER

Carroll Binder was truly a citizen of the world. He traveled widely across the face of it. He knew its peoples, its governments, its leaders, and its diplomats. He had lived under ruthless dictatorships in Russia, Italy, and Germany and he had breathed the good air of freedom in many lands.

To the affairs of the world, he brought a relentless curiosity and an extraordinary capacity for objective analysis. When Mr. Binder died, the Tribune editorial page lost a distinguished editor and the world witnessed the passing of an able writer who had reported and evaluated the story of this troubled era for more than three decades.

Mr. Binder was outstandingly successful in his field for many reasons. He had a keen, incisive mind. He had an insatiable hunger for facts. He had a sense of compassion and understanding which embraced the peoples of the world. His outlook was one of unlimited horizons, encompassing both the future and the past.

But most of all, Mr. Binder was a painstaking, honest craftsman. Only those who

worked most closely with him could fully appreciate his passion for thoroughness or his insistent striving for the objective point of view. Mr. Binder never guessed; before he wrote, he explored every available source of information, and assembled his facts in orderly array. The fund of personal experience and observation on which he drew seemed almost inexhaustible, and he enriched it constantly by travel, by reading, and by contacts with friends and former associates throughout the world.

For Mr. Binder the challenge to be well informed never ended. For him, life was a perpetual process of enlarging those world horizons on which he looked each day with new enthusiasm.

It was not surprising, therefore, that his life was full of honors and achievements. As foreign editor and director of foreign service for the Chicago Daily News, he gained an enviable reputation for those very qualities of craftsmanship and penetrating thoroughness which he later brought to this editorial page as its director. On two occasions he served in posts connected with the United Nations, once as vice chairman of its subcommittee on freedom of information and later as a member of the executive committee of the United States national commission for UNESCO.

Mr. Binder won numerous honors during the period of more than a decade he was associated with these newspapers. Among these was the distinguished award for editorial interpretation he received in 1953 from the English Speaking Union. His native State of Pennsylvania honored him. For many years, he was in constant demand as a lecturer. His opinions on international affairs were widely sought. In newspaper circles, few men could match his reputation as a perceptive student of world problems. Almost none had a deeper knowledge of the Communist revolution, or the insidious forces which sprang from it.

To his immediate associates, Mr. Binder was first of all a loyal friend. But they admired him for his intellectual integrity and cherished the loyalty he gave them in generous measure. He had a sense of fairness which left a deep impression on this editorial page. His faith in the essential decency and nobility of his fellow men illuminated many of his writings. While his interests ran primarily to world affairs, he could write with great authority in many other fields. But whatever he wrote received the searching analysis of his scholarly and well disciplined mind.

The news of Mr. Binder's death will be received with sorrow by friends in many lands today. Among newspaper colleagues especially, there will be reminiscences touching the life of a man who took deep pride in his profession and honored it profoundly.

As for his colleagues on the Star and Tribune, our sense of loss is very heavy. We have all profited from the privilege of working with him and this page will miss his presence greatly.

[From the Minneapolis Star of May 1, 1956]

CARROLL BINDER

This is a sad day in these newspaper offices, for a valued colleague and friend is gone. We were proud of Carroll Binder, the editorial page editor of our associate publication, the Tribune, who was nationally and internationally known for his close study and intelligent interpretation of foreign affairs. In this field he had few peers and the many tributes paid him were well deserved.

He was an individual of integrity, and that, to those who knew him, seemed the keynote of Carroll Binder. He always wanted to be sure he had learned the facts about a situation before he expressed an

opinion. To that end he was a constant reader, a frequent traveler abroad and a persistent questioner of all who could contribute to his knowledge—and thus to the understanding of his readers—of world events and background. He tried always to be fair. His professional ethics were in the finest traditions of journalism.

He was an upright man in the best meaning of the term—devoted to his ideals, his work, his family, his friends, his Nation. He was a gentle-natured though resolute person who had walked with the great and the humble of the earth and never lost his sense of perspective. We will miss his good counsel and kindly presence.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it was my privilege to know Carroll Binder as a friend. Only a few days before his death, we had a good heart-to-heart visit. Despite the fact that he had been ill for several months, his mind was alert and his spirits good. He was here in Washington attending the American Society of Newspaper Editors' annual convention. I am sure that he knew even then that he had but a short time to live, but he faced the future with courage and undaunted optimism. His great faith and serenity of mind left no room for fear or weakness. I shall always consider it an honor and a special privilege to have known this fine man. The Minneapolis Tribune has lost a great editor; Minnesota and the Nation have lost a great citizen.

An article which appeared in the Wednesday, May 2, issue of the Minneapolis Tribune reveals the philosophy of life that marked Carroll Binder's career. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Minneapolis Morning Tribune of May 2, 1956]

NEVER-ENDING SEARCH FOR TRUTH STAMPED CARROLL BINDER'S LIFE

Carroll Binder's 35-year career as a working newspaperman, as revealed in some of his writings, was devoted to a search for truth, tempered by responsibility and scorn for sensationalism.

His interests ran the gamut of domestic and foreign affairs. His first love was reporting of the international scene—a task he performed with warmth and humanity.

His foreign correspondence and his more recent editorial commentaries were distinguished by a clear statement of the facts and an insistence that the public could be served only by the whole truth.

Mr. Binder's varied interests reached fruition in his 3-year fight within the United Nations committee on freedom of information.

There he brought the full force of his experience to support the proposition that "the fundamental principles of freedom of information cannot be the subject of compromise."

His belief that without freedom of information "a democratic society and (its) way of life cannot thrive" was based on the people's right to know, rather than an abstract right to publish.

"Freedom of information," he once told the United Nations committee, "is the right of every person to have access to all available facts, ideas and opinions, regardless of source—and not only to the information approved by his government and his party."

Mr. Binder found himself among the minority in the United Nations committee.

Representatives of other nations stressed the "responsibility" of the press—a responsibility which they interpreted as necessitating strict censorship and governmental controls. Mr. Binder replied:

"The press does have one great responsibility. It is the responsibility to seek the truth and to report its findings as comprehensively and objectively as possible."

Mr. Binder often complained that sources of world news were stopped up even as international communications facilities became more widespread.

"When I first became a foreign correspondent," he wrote in 1952, "my colleagues and I could travel and report freely in most parts of the world."

"We encountered some censorships but they were open, that is, we took our dispatches to an official who promptly examined them and told us what—if anything—could be sent."

"We felt we were badly put upon by such censorships, which happily were not numerous. But when I think of the restrictions existing today I realize that those were halcyon days, the like of which I shall not see again in my lifetime."

"Large parts of the world," Mr. Binder went on, "no longer permit independent correspondents to visit their countries or so severely circumscribe their movements and contacts that they cannot possibly know what goes on."

Mr. Binder's defense of journalistic independence did not blind him to its defects. He once labeled as a weakness in world news gathering its failure to develop traditions of objectivity.

"In the straight telling of the facts," he said, "lies the quickest solution of the problems which so frequently are laid at the doorstep of the newspapermen—the promotion of peace, the promotion of racial and religious friendships, and tolerance and respect for human rights."

He disdained governmental controls as a remedy for shortcomings of the press.

"The remedy," he declared, "lies in the development of a greater sense of responsibility."

Mr. Binder's knowledge of the problems faced by correspondents did not carry over to tolerance for what he considered shoddy reporting.

When the Pulitzer Prize Committee in 1947 awarded Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press Moscow correspondent, its prize for international correspondence, Mr. Binder protested publicly that Gilmore's reporting was sugary and soft and that the AP writer often had left unreported the seamy side of Russian news.

His long experience both as a foreign correspondent and chief of a worldwide news service gave Mr. Binder a keen and prophetic insight into international events.

More than 2 years before World War II got under way, Mr. Binder was sounding the note of alarm, urging that the United States prepare for eventual participation in the coming struggle.

He scorned the isolationists of that period as men who "would have us lift our national skirts lest they become polluted as we pass through a sinful world."

However, Mr. Binder could record with satisfaction a decade later that American isolation was a thing of the past.

"The American people," he noted in 1948, "have learned the hard way that they are permanent members of the world community and that they must take the lead in mobilizing the freedom-loving nations of the world to resist Russian attempts to sovietize them by infiltration, by the creation of chaos, or by armed aggression."

Mr. Binder brought to his task as an observer of international affairs his hard-earned experience as one of the Nation's first specialists in reporting labor affairs. As a result, his dispatches from abroad often

reflected his keen perception of the economic issues which underlaid political events.

His interest in economics led him in 1941 to assemble facts disclosing the extent of forced labor in the Axis countries.

In his personal philosophy, Mr. Binder depended on what he once described as "one of the great secrets of friendship." This was to regard "each person with whom one associates as an end in himself, not as a means to one's own ends."

"The less one requires of material possessions," Mr. Binder said in his personal credo, "the better situated one is to stand up to changes of fortune."

Mr. Binder once said he sought to limit his ambitions "to goals within my probable capacity to attain."

"I have seen much inhumanity, cheating, corruption, sordidness, and selfishness," he declared, "but I have not become cynical."

"I have seen too much that is decent, kind, and noble in men to lose faith in the possibility for a far finer existence than yet has been achieved."

"I believe the quest for a better life is the most satisfying pursuit of men and nations."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, Carroll Binder's neverending search for truth and his complete dedication to freedom of information are qualities of character and professional ethics that gained for him everlasting respect and admiration.

Early this year, February 20, Carroll Binder celebrated his 60th birthday. Just a few days before that occasion, I sent a letter to Carroll Binder, which was included with others in a document of testimonials and presented to him on that occasion. This letter expresses my heartfelt and sincere reflections on the character and life of my late and departed friend Carroll Binder. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEBRUARY 11, 1956.

Mr. CARROLL BINDER,
Editorial Editor, Minneapolis Tribune,
Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR CARROLL: Some of your friends were kind enough to inform me that February 20 will be your 60th birthday. I am pleased and honored to be permitted to participate with your many friends in their expressions of congratulations and best wishes.

The opportunity of knowing you and sharing in your friendship is indeed a privilege. I regret, however, that our visits have been all too infrequent and our time together all too short. You possess those endearing qualities of a warm heart and friendly spirit, combined with great intellect and the ability to translate your ideas into the written word. Yes, Carroll, your prowess as a journalist is second to none. Your insight into the complex problems of our generation has commanded the attention of your contemporaries.

We are particularly indebted to you for the high standard of your writings and for the intellectual and moral courage that you have always demonstrated. Your personal integrity manifests itself in each aspect of your life—your column, your civic service, and your relationships with your associates.

I particularly want to thank you for your outstanding services as an American representative on the Freedom of Information Commission.

Well, Carroll, you have had many years of interesting experience. Your writings would fill many books and your friends are legion. We who know Carroll Binder, know him as teacher, historian, public servant, philoso-

pher, as journalist and a learned observer and commentator on international relations.

Added to all of this is your fine family. You have every right to be proud and happy. Your 60th birthday is of special significance primarily because it finds you in good health, good spirit, with a vigorous and alert mind.

Again let me express my gratitude for all the advice and counsel you have given me. Your words of encouragement have been a source of inspiration and strength.

As ever,

Your devoted friend,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, Carroll Binder has gone to his heavenly reward, but his works and deeds, his philosophy and his words live on. Like his soul and spirit, they are immortal.

ASWAN DAM PROJECT IN EGYPT

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD an incisive and provocative article written by a distinguished writer, Mr. Morris Cunningham, the Washington representative of the Memphis Commercial Appeal. I ask that the headline and the byline be also printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TAX DOLLARS DENIED TVA WOULD BE GIVEN TO EGYPT UNDER ADMINISTRATION PLAN—FOES OF PUBLIC POWER ARE ANXIOUS TO FINANCE ASWAN DAM ALTHOUGH PROJECT POSES THREAT TO AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS
(By Morris Cunningham)

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Midsoutherners would appear to have more than their share of interest in the gigantic Aswan Dam project in Egypt that the State Department is now pressuring Congress to approve.

To be built in a granite-lined gorge on the Nile River, the dam would be 2½ times bigger than any such project now in existence anywhere in the world.

It would require 15 to 18 years to build and would cost \$1.3 billion, of which \$400 million would be supplied in direct grants by the United States and England and \$200 million would be supplied by the World Bank, to which the United States is the biggest contributor.

When completed, the dam would generate one-half as much electricity as the entire Tennessee Valley Authority, including all of the TVA's many dams and steam-electric plants—one of which, Kingston, is now the world's largest.

POWER APLENTY FOR CIVILIANS

Considering that more than half of TVA's output goes to the Atomic Energy Commission and other defense installations, this means that the Aswan Dam would produce more electricity than is currently being used by civilians and civilian enterprises in the entire TVA area.

But this is only a minor part of the significance the huge undertaking holds for midsoutherners. Its greatest potential is its effect on world cotton production and markets.

The State Department has admitted that the great dam would provide water to irrigate an additional 2 million acres of land in a region where, like the South, cotton is the main crop.

With irrigation American cottongrowers have proved that two bales or more can be made to an acre. And, in Egypt, it is said that the climate is such that with irrigation three crops can be made in 2 years.

EXPORTS ALREADY DWINDLING

Thus, the huge undertaking confronts southern cotton farmers with the serious prospect of large quantities of additional cotton being dumped upon already sagging world markets.

This would come at a time when American cotton exports are dwindling, in the face of rising foreign production and competition, and now have reached an alltime low of less than 2 million bales a year.

Small wonder that southern Congressmen are looking askance at a proposition that calls for the tax dollars of many of their constituents to be used against what appears to be their own economic interests.

Representative JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Democrat of Mississippi, an early and continuing critic of the State Department's apparently consistently generous disposition toward foreign agricultural competition, spoke out against the project last year.

Senator JOHN STENNIS, Democrat of Mississippi, and JAMES O. EASTLAND, Democrat of Mississippi, also have questioned its wisdom. And, more recently, Senator WALTER F. GEORGE, Democrat of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has announced his opposition.

FARMERS WILL BE AFFECTED

They have pointed out that within recent years thousands of American families have been forced off of American cotton farms because of continuing acreage cutbacks which, in large part, have been forced by the decline in exports.

At recent hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator STENNIS, a member, outlined the situation in forceful terms. "I do not think I can overemphasize the importance of this cotton question," he said.

This, of course, is aside from the notable contrast between the administration's benevolent attitude toward the Aswan project and its consistently tough policy toward TVA.

"WE'LL WIN FRIENDS"

The Aswan project would be owned by the Egyptian Government and apparently would be another example of "creeping socialism," such as President Eisenhower has described TVA.

Yet only last year, when the administration was formulating its contribution to the Aswan project, it was denying TVA \$6.5 million to start a new steam plant near Memphis, an action that—coupled with the Dixon-Yates deal—forced Memphians to start building its own plant.

The State Department, in arguments for the Aswan project, has not mentioned the contrasting power policies. But it has sought to minimize the possibility that any large part of the newly irrigated lands will be planted to cotton.

The burden of the Department's arguments has been that American aid for the project will win friends for the United States, will help ease tension in the Middle East, and will eliminate the possibility that Egypt may turn to Russia for help, if American aid is denied.

These arguments will probably gain wider support in other sections of the Nation than they will in the Midsouth.

PLANS FOR CREATION OF A FOOD STOCKPILE—DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS COTTON

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I invite attention to an article published in today's issue of the New York Times which quotes an anonymous high administration official to the effect that members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are studying plans for the creation of a food stockpile as an emergency

measure. As a Member of the Senate, Mr. President, I am interested in knowing the prospects of this program. It would be interesting to the Senate, to this Member of the Senate, at least, to know what high official spokesman brings this word and what are the plans. Perhaps it offers an opportunity to dispose and to make good use of farm surpluses which are piled high in our country. I do not envision in this program, however, very much opportunity for the disposal and sale of surplus cotton, since it is not a food commodity.

I should like to invite the Senate's attention to the fact that on February 28 the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Ezra Taft Benson, made a public announcement with respect to the sale of cotton on the world market. I should like to refer to the reported commitments and promises made during the consideration of the farm bill by the Senate. Those commitments and promises are not being lived up to. I do not wish to be severely critical in this regard, but rather to express the hope that on the next sale an arbitrary floor will not be placed on cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, with the effect of defeating and preventing the sale of cotton which is being sought by the world market. Other opportunities for the sale of American held surplus cotton will soon be available. I hope the administration will take advantage of the opportunities, that arbitrary measures will not be thrown in the way, and that the commitments will be kept. If not, Mr. President, perhaps the Senate will find it necessary to write into the farm bill which is soon to be before this body provisions of law to facilitate the sale of surplus cotton abroad.

PULITZER AWARD TO CHARLES L. BARTLETT

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that a distinguished young newspaper reporter, Mr. Charles L. Bartlett, Washington representative of the Chattanooga Times, has been accorded one of the highest honors which can come to a newspaper man. He was awarded the Pulitzer prize for national reporting. He is one of the youngest men in the newspaper fraternity ever to receive this high award.

Mr. Bartlett is a facile writer who is capable of incisive analysis and provocative presentation. He is indefatigable in his search for news, and is dedicated to the belief that Government business is public business, and that the duty of a free press is to inform the public of the actions of their Government, the actions of their officials.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an editorial from the Chattanooga Times entitled "Pulitzer for Bartlett," together with a news article published in the Chattanooga Times, written by Mr. Henry Trehwitt, under the headline "Bartlett Calls His Award Result of 'United Effort.'"

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Chattanooga Times]

PULITZER FOR BARTLETT

Charles Leffingwell Bartlett at 34 years old has won for this newspaper its first Pulitzer prize—the most coveted honor in journalism.

The award to him of the trophy for national reporting, based upon his coverage of the story which led to the resignation of Harold Talbott as Secretary of the Air Force, gives us natural pride in his outstanding work as the Times' Washington correspondent and in the honor he has done himself and us.

There were, as always, many pieces of reporting that have merited the awards established by the late Publisher Joseph Pulitzer in a grant to the graduate school of journalism at Columbia University. For Mr. Bartlett's selection we are fortunate, humble, and grateful.

In many other facets Charley Bartlett has done what we consider to be an exceptional job—alone in grueling competition with the most high-powered news-gathering agencies in the world. These include a 25-man bureau of our big city cousins, the New York Times (1955 payroll: \$28,543,700; newsprint cost: \$22,993,000).

But in the Talbott case was singularly well exhibited the courage and devotion to public interest forever cherished by this newspaper. Charley Bartlett single handedly, in February 1955, went to work after receiving information that there was a conflict of interest in Harold Talbott's efforts, while he was Secretary of the Air Force, on behalf of a firm in which he had an interest and which had business with the Government.

In early March the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations took up the case as a result of this information. But not until July 13 could Correspondent Bartlett, in a 3-day national beat, disclose for publication that the inquiry was underway.

Between that time and almost exactly 1 month later, when Harold Talbott resigned, Mr. Bartlett's 17 dispatches to the Times told the Talbott story in graphic and unexcelled detail. He recorded the core of the issue involved, that of Mr. Talbott's inability to see the impropriety of writing prospective clients on Air Force stationery. The New York Times' publication of several of those letters forced Mr. Talbott to testify at the committee hearings.

Charley Bartlett came to the Times in 1946, a Yale graduate and member of a family some of whom he described facetiously as feeling Herbert Hoover was a dangerous radical. But he classes himself as an independent in politics and he has served his profession without fear or favor.

Congratulations, Charley. We expect more great things of you in the future. In the qualities of persistence, as well as those of courage, independence and enduring concern for the public welfare, you have written your name along side those of the great newspapermen. For they are qualities long held high both by the late great Joseph Pulitzer and in the legacy of ideals bequeathed to the Chattanooga Times.

[From the Chattanooga Times]

BARTLETT CALLS HIS AWARD RESULT OF UNITED EFFORT

(By Henry Trehwitt)

Charles L. Bartlett, a reporter with a deep conviction that Government business is public business, last night described his Pulitzer award as the result of a united effort.

He said the close cooperation of the editors and copyreaders of the Times made possible the publication of the last-minute

details of the stories that brought him the award. Bartlett learned of the award while confined to his Washington home yesterday by a severe cold.

Bartlett, who joined the Times in June 1946, became the Washington correspondent in December 1947. His reporting of the national scene has frequently called public attention to officials in government who seemed to have forgotten their responsibilities as public employees.

The series of stories on which was based the citation and \$1,000 Pulitzer prize, a top award in the profession, resulted from a casual, Sunday afternoon discussion of personalities in the Eisenhower administration between Bartlett and a friend who is an official of a large industrial concern.

Bartlett thus received his initial information that Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force, had retained an active interest in a consulting firm which had several clients holding Government contracts.

This was in February 1955. He patiently investigated Talbott's outside interests for more than 5 months before his first story was published on July 13. The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations then officially took up the investigation. Talbott resigned as an aftermath of the disclosures.

The log sent to member papers by the Associated Press shortly after the story broke shows the impact of the initial Bartlett story:

"We had missed the boat Tuesday night," the log said, "by failing to pick up a Chattanooga Times exclusive from its Washington correspondent, reporting a Senate committee vote to look into the business connections of Air Force Secretary Talbott. (Chattanooga sent a detailed advisory message but nobody acted on it.) Tonight (Thursday) the New York Times got into the story in a big way and we reported it then. Later . . . the lesson was applied; we acted quickly to pick up fresh developments reported by the Chattanooga member."

"Mr. Talbott's resignation would never have been accomplished without Bobby Kennedy (Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel to the subcommittee)," Bartlett said last night. "He alone of all the officials saw the implications of the situation and worked against odds to bring out the facts."

NATIVE OF CHICAGO

Bartlett, 34, a native of Chicago, received his secondary education at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Mass., and was graduated from Yale University with a bachelor of arts degree in 1943. He served in the Navy from early 1943 to 1946 as an officer assigned to the communications intelligence branch of the office of the chief of naval operations.

After his release to inactive duty as a lieutenant in 1946, he joined the Chattanooga Times as a general assignment reporter.

His coverage of the Washington scene has been broad, extending far beyond comprehensive reporting on Tennessee Congressmen, the Tennessee Valley Authority and other matters of particular regional interest. In 1951 and 1952 his stories initiated an investigation of the contract held by ARO Inc., for operation of the Arnold Engineering Development Center at Tullahoma. The result was a limitation on ARO fees from the Government.

His stories were the first on the appointment of John Marshall Harlan as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; the appointment of Joseph Campbell as United States comptroller; the appointment of Gen. Herbert D. Vogel as chairman of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority; the fact that President Eisenhower had determined to seek re-election.

His coverage of Senator ESTES KEFAUVER's campaigns for the Democratic presidential nomination has consistently been ahead of

that of his Washington competitors. He was the first to predict Kefauver's victory in the New Hampshire Democratic primary in 1952, and the first to sense the change of climate that resulted in the Senator's Minnesota victory this year.

Bartlett was married on December 23, 1950, to Miss Josephine Martha Buck of Far Hills, N. Y. They now have two sons, Peter Buck, 4, and Michael Valentine, 2.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the remarks made by the Senator from Tennessee. I have known and have been a friend of Charlie Bartlett for almost 15 years, and I am sure there is not a more devoted or more disinterested reporter in Washington. He has been a good reporter for a long time, and I am glad to hear that he has been recognized in this way by the Pulitzer committee.

Mr. GORE. I thank my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts. I agree with everything he has said.

Mr. President, I wish to close by saying, "Charlie Bartlett, congratulations. At the age of 34 you have written your name alongside the newspaper great."

RECOGNITION OF SCIENCE IN THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, with the Berkner report in 1950, the State Department recognized science as an element in the conduct of our foreign policy. An ambitious program was set up involving the establishment of scientific staffs at various American diplomatic posts abroad, as well as the appointment of leading scientists as attachés in the Foreign Service Reserve.

This ambitious and farsighted program reached its peak in 1952, and then declined. Today, 4 years later, when the administration is belatedly admitting that we face a critical shortage of scientists and engineers, this State Department program is limping along without any scientists abroad or at home.

An illuminating article entitled "What's Happened to Science in State?" was published in the *Chemical and Engineering News* for January 9, 1956. I ask unanimous consent that the body of this article appear at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

[Reprinted from *Chemical and Engineering News* of January 9, 1956]

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO SCIENCE IN STATE?

The State Department, 5½ years ago, disclosed its plan for meeting its responsibilities in the scientific and technical aspects of foreign relations. A key element of this plan was the establishment of science staffs at selected United States diplomatic missions abroad. The plan was implemented by the appointment of leading scientists for limited terms as attachés in the Foreign Service Reserve.

The peak was reached in the summer of 1952 when there were 10 science attachés in five European embassies. But then appointments waned. Last year there were 4 attachés, 1 each in London, Stockholm, Paris, and Tokyo. But their terms have expired. By the 15th of this month, all four will have

reported into Washington on their way home. To date, no replacements have been named. The field aspect of State's science function has ground to a halt.

Will this be the end of science in the State Department? Probably not, because State's Science Office is still operating. The Department's experience with the science attaché program and with the Science Office has demonstrated how frequently science is intertwined with foreign relations. The Office is an active one and is constantly being called upon by various desks and divisions within the Department of State for advice and assistance.

The State Department's experience with science had roots in several studies during the late war and early postwar period. One of these was Vannevar Bush's *Science, The Endless Frontier* (1945), a study undertaken at the request of President Truman to determine how the knowledge acquired by the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development could be applied to the problems of peace. Another was *Science and Public Policy* (1947) by the President's Scientific Research Board under John R. Steelman. This study explored the interrelationships of science in various branches of the Government and how they could be coordinated. The report led directly to the formation of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development and laid the groundwork for the National Science Foundation.

Another root was inside the Department of State itself. It was the London Office on Science and Technology that had been taken over from the Department of Commerce in 1946. The Mission was attached to the American Embassy in London for the purpose of facilitating liaison between British and American scientists and exchanging scientific and technological information between the two countries. Behind this move was the backlog of unpublished wartime research and the inability of periodicals to handle it expeditiously because of the paper shortage.

Because the basis for this office was an economic one, responsibility in the Department of State was assigned to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs to carry out the project experimentally. Before the Office was set up, scientists inside and outside the Government were called on for advice. They suggested that scientists should compose the group, that their concern should be primarily with the promotion of interchanging unclassified scientific information, that the group should be a permanent staff of the Embassy, but that membership should be rotating, and that the products of the office should be as widely available as possible to American scientists.

First head of the London Office was Earl A. Evans, Jr., a biochemist from the University of Chicago. He served for 1 year. From his appointment to the end of 1949, 11 other scientists representing various disciplines served in the London office with tenures ranging from 4 months to 1 year. Occasionally, there were as many as 6 men assigned to the office at 1 time.

NOT FOR INFORMATION

The operation of the London Office indicated to the Department of State that scientists have a place in the conduct of foreign relations. As the work of the staff developed, it became clear to those concerned with the experiment, however, that if scientists were to function effectively they had to orient their functions more closely to the problems of foreign relations. The experience emphasized that the Department had no responsibilities itself for disseminating information to American scientists and had no facilities for doing so.

As a part of the State Department reorganization in 1949, and in cooperation with

the National Academy of Sciences, several committees reviewed State's responsibilities in international science. On the basis of this review and on the experience of the London mission, the Department's International Science Steering Committee, under the chairmanship of Lloyd V. Berkner, issued the definitive report "Science and Foreign Relations." This document, which has come to be known as the Berkner Report, is the taproot of State's science operations. It demonstrates repeatedly that modern foreign relations consist of scientific and technical elements as well as political, economic, and military. It proposed that mechanisms be set up in the Department and in the embassies that would ensure adequate consideration of scientific and technical matters that have a bearing on foreign relations. It proposed that these functions be carried out mainly by men with background in international affairs and training in science.

To carry out these recommendations, the Berkner report suggested that a science office be established in the Department of State at the policy level, headed by a science adviser appointed as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State. It also recommended that the science adviser be supported by a small staff comprised of a deputy science officer, three scientists representing the physical, life, and engineering sciences, respectively, liaison officers from the political, economic, and public affairs areas, and from other Government agencies having international interests in science and technology, and such other personnel as are required to make the staff effective in the discharge of its responsibilities.

First to be appointed as science adviser was Joseph B. Koepfli, an organic chemist from California Institute of Technology who had served in the London Office with Evans. Appointed as science adviser early in 1951, he served 8 months past his original 2-year term before returning to Caltech.

Serving under Koepfli for 2 years as deputy science adviser was James W. Joyce, a Navy Department geophysicist. Now with the National Science Foundation, he had served as director of the Department's International Science Policy Survey Group, one of the committees that led to the Berkner Report. Joyce continued as acting science adviser for 6 months after Koepfli left to go to the Department of Defense in January 1954. Since that time, the office of science adviser has been vacant.

STATE USES SCIENCE OFFICE

The Science Office has become well known in the Department, and Rudolph reports that there are few desks or offices in the Department that do not call him from time to time for information or assistance. During a typical day recently he was called upon to write a statement for a Department committee, to advise one of the desks concerning a delegation of visiting scientists, and to advise another office concerning a proposed change in regulations involving a scientific body elsewhere in the Government. Several of these requests involved liaison with offices outside the Department. Between these duties, Rudolph took part in four committee meetings.

In the Department, Rudolph represents science. Toward science, he represents State. For instance, in the absence of a Science Adviser, Rudolph represented the Department of State at the meeting of the International Union of Scientific Unions in Oslo last August.

To implement its recommendations concerning operations abroad, the Berkner Report suggested that the State Department appoint scientists as attachés who would be integrated into the normal foreign-service structure of the embassies. Two attachés who had been appointed to the London Office continued under the new plan, and in 1951, 6 new attachés were appointed—2 to

London, 2 to Stockholm, and 2 to Bern. Six more were appointed in 1952, but in 1953 appointments began to slack off. The last appointee was Robert S. Mulliken, of the University of Chicago, who went to London a year ago. He is returning this week. During that interval, 19 scientists served in embassies abroad.

To find out how the science attaché program had functioned abroad, C. and E. N. asked the men who should best be able to answer—the science attachés themselves.

The question that is asked again and again is whether the Department of State wants a science operation such as it envisioned when it established the Science Office and the attaché program. For nearly 3 years the office operated without a Science Adviser and for 2 years without a scientist. The effects of this curtailment were harmful to the science attachés themselves. While they, like other officers of the United States missions abroad, are responsible immediately to the Ambassadors, they feel that "home base" is, after all, the Science Office in Washington. They have a common interest in science with that office. They believe it is only common sense that an office of the Science Adviser should be headed by a scientist. They feel that the Department either is not aware of the importance of science to foreign relations, or has been too slow in filling the vacancy.

At present, the Science Office is being operated by the Assistant to the Science Adviser, Walter M. Rudolph, and two secretaries. Rudolph, an economist, is the State Department career man on permanent assignment to the office as executive officer under the Science Adviser. He also served on the International Science Survey Group.

Rudolph has enormous responsibilities but little authority to implement the top echelon work that the Science adviser should be doing. Nevertheless, those who have worked with him agree that he has done an outstanding job of keeping the office going since its beginnings. Helping the office out of emergencies, Koepfl has frequently commuted from his California laboratory to Washington. But helping on emergencies and being active head of the Science Office are two different things.

The effects of having a Science Office without a scientist are harmful from the standpoint of public relations, the attachés indicate. Since their duties require them to confer with scientists abroad in universities, research institutions, Government offices, and elsewhere, science attachés frequently were obliged to discuss their individual place in the organization of Government. They felt embarrassed when they had to report the development in the Office of Science Adviser.

The curtailment of the science staffs in the European embassies from 2 or more several years ago to 1, was also bad for public relations. The attachés feel that many scientists and others abroad took this reduction as a slap at their science. The attachés believe that the curtailment had the effect of creating an attitude on the part of Europeans that Americans are vacillating and unreliable.

In direct contrast to this situation in Washington, the attachés report glowingly of their work and of the program's reception abroad. The Ambassadors and other mission officers have been cordial and helpful. Some Ambassadors relied directly on the science attachés for detailed advice and guidance on scientific matters affecting foreign relations. Good working relations were established between science attachés and other officers of the embassies with whom they frequently had to work on matters of common interest.

At Bonn, for example, Walter W. Greulich was able to contribute significantly toward formulating policy in Germany. In one instance, he reported the bitter opposition of German scientific and other organizations to the efforts by our industries and by some of our governmental agencies to recruit German

scientists for work in the United States. These activities were misinterpreted by the Germans as an attempt on the part of our people to deprive them of their most valuable natural resource—their gifted young scientists. He was able to reassure the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (a research coordinating body) in this matter and to work out with them a mutually acceptable, modified policy of recruitment.

Greulich called to the attention of the head of the mission and to the Department in Washington the rapidity with which German science was recovering from the effects of the war and climbing again toward the position of world leadership which it considers properly its own. In his report, he stressed the grave consequences for our country, if, in the rapid and unpredictable course of history, the scientific resources of the Federal Republic of Germany should ever be lost to the West.

The science attachés at Bonn were in a somewhat different position from those in other missions because they were science advisers to the United States High Commissioner. On the other hand, the type of services they performed was not necessarily unique.

United States science attaché work found wide acceptance among scientists and others in foreign countries. The idea that science attachés were some sort of espionage agents was quickly dispelled, if the idea ever existed at all. Science attachés were accepted as officers representing at once the United States Government and American scientists. The attachés felt that this cordiality strengthened an important segment of foreign relations. They pointed out that no other officer in the embassies could effect this relationship because no other officer had access to influential foreign scientists.

The demands for the attachés' services were increasing all the time. Science in foreign countries is on the upswing and is active. Not only do the attachés have more work than they can do but they see many useful jobs they should be doing but cannot get around to doing.

One such job, for example, is that of coordinating the visits of American scientists. A science attaché may be asked to arrange that an American scientist visit a foreign laboratory. He does so. The next week a group of Americans visit the same laboratory unannounced and without his knowledge. They want to look at the same things the previous visitor looked at, ask the same questions, and go over the same material. Later the attaché is requested to set up another visit for an American scientist to the same laboratory to look at the same things, ask the same questions, and go over the same material. The process continues. The head of the foreign laboratory becomes irritable. The science attaché is embarrassed, frustrated. He feels Washington has let him down; it should have coordinated these visits and told him about them. The need for coordination was obvious.

Nearly all the attachés express the feeling that more than one scientist is needed in the science attaché office abroad. Some note the disparity between the number of military attachés and science attachés at various missions (19 to 1 in 1 case). Most of the attachés indicate that a tour of duty of 1 year is definitely not long enough. They feel that 2 years would be preferable.

A recent Hoover Commission report suggests that the backstopping of science attachés be placed with the Central Intelligence Agency. The science attachés view this recommendation with alarm.

Some believe that at best such a transfer would enervate the work of the science attachés, and at worst would create downright resentment abroad to the detriment of our foreign relations. Others believe that the recommendation must have been made with-

out an understanding of the functions of the science attachés. Most of the science attachés are in agreement that the backstopping of their work should remain in the Department of State. Backstopping by the National Science Foundation has been mentioned as another possibility. Some feel, however, that this does not recognize State's day-to-day needs.

The science attachés are unanimous in expressing a strong belief that a lot of good has come from the functions they performed or are now carrying out. They have seen the benefits both in this country and in the country of their assignment. Some of the former science attachés have noted after their return to this country the snowballing of the private scientific exchanges they themselves had a part in promoting. They point out that scientists in this country feel that scientific cooperation can be one of the strongest instruments for furthering our foreign relations.

In the past, State has been successful in getting the funds it asked for the science program from Congress. It has been suggested that if money is the problem it stems from within the Department. The fact that the Office of Naval Research has operated a much larger office in London than any of the science attaché offices may be significant as far as Congressional approval is concerned.

SCIENTISTS FOR SCIENCE

A scientist who served early in the program mentioned a view that was then current in the United States foreign service that the position of science attaché provided special official representation of a field that is properly a function of the cultural attaché. It is rare, he adds, that a cultural attaché has the necessary scientific qualifications for the work. The scientific development in some countries, he points out, can greatly outweigh their economic affairs and should receive official Embassy attention by qualified officers.

Occasional references are made to the fact that State is "reevaluating" its science program, that the Department hasn't made up its mind about what kind of pattern it wants if any. Obviously, the Department has found its Science Office to be a useful arm of its day-to-day operation, even if it does not have a scientist. The scientists who have served abroad believe they have something unique to offer toward foreign relations.

Science today has an even greater impact on society than it did when State first recognized it. To let the science function die now, say the scientists, would be next to criminal and an enormous waste of their time and the taxpayers' money. The course of events mystifies them.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I call the article to the attention of my colleagues, especially those on the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services, because it reveals that a program which was well underway has now been permitted, for some undescribed and unknown reason, actually to die on the vine. It is a program which was designed to step up our scientific program, our program of education for scientists and of recruitment of top-grade scientists. That program now is a paper program only; it is not a reality in terms of activity.

THE SEASONAL RECURRENCE OF THE RAILWAY BOXCAR SHORT-AGE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce concluded hearings yesterday on S. 2770. During these

hearings, an opportunity was given to examine again the serious national shortage of railway boxcars.

Mr. President, Senators have spoken on the subject of the boxcar shortage so many times that it has become almost a perennial topic. I think it is fair to say that for more than 20 years Congress has been faced every summer and fall with notice of a critical shortage of railway boxcars. The bill on which hearings have been held was introduced to see if something could not be done to stimulate the construction of boxcars so that there would not be the tragic losses in agricultural commodities during the harvesting season which have occurred in the past.

I feel certain that I speak for other Senators when I urge the committee to expedite action on this problem so that we may at last be saved from the seasonal recurrence of a boxcar shortage this year.

I ask unanimous consent that an article entitled "Action Urged on Shortage of Boxcars," published in the Minneapolis Star for Friday, May 4, 1956, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ACTION URGED ON SHORTAGE OF BOXCARS
(By Herb Paul)

The executive committee of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners (NARUC) meeting in Minneapolis urged immediate action by the Government and railroads to prevent "what may be the most drastic boxcar shortage this country has faced."

Charles H. Heltzel, public utilities commissioner of Oregon, chairman of the special committee to study railroad car shortages said the shortage of boxcars during the grain movement is expected to be the most severe this year.

In an effort to alleviate it, he said the committee took the following action:

Appealed to the Office of Defense Mobilization to extend the amortization program for rapid tax writeoff on new equipment which was terminated last year so more boxcars could be included in its provisions.

Asked the executive committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute to be more generous and allot more steel for freight car construction.

Urged the backing of a Senate bill which would permit the Interstate Commerce Commission to inflict heavier penalties on railroads for failure to supply cars to shippers as needed.

Urged that Congress appropriate more money for the ICC to increase its field force to enforce its regulations to avert car shortages.

BIPARTISAN MONEY-RAISING DRIVE FOR POLITICAL FUNDS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a unique bipartisan joint money-raising drive will begin on Thursday this week in Douglas County, Minn., as an experimental community chest drive for political funds. The project is the result of the initiative of Byron G. Allen, the Minnesota State commissioner of agriculture, and Philip Graham, publisher of the Washington Post and Times Herald. The experiment has already attracted national attention.

I ask unanimous consent that an article published in the Washington Post and Times Herald on Monday, May 7, be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks. I observe that the article relates directly to one of the problems before the Senate, and is embraced in what is called the Cain elections bill. I am very proud to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that one of the larger counties in Minnesota has been able to bring together both Republican and Democratic officials to engage in an overall, countywide campaign fund drive. The funds will be divided between the two political parties and will, of course, be used for very legitimate and good purposes in the coming campaign.

I suggest to my colleagues that they might wish to read the article carefully, because it may give them a reasonably good picture of what can be done in other sections of the country.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PARTIES JOIN FUNDS DRIVE IN MINNESOTA TEST

ALEXANDRIA, MINN., May 6.—Republicans and Democrats are joining hands here in a unique plan—a sort of community chest drive for political funds.

Beginning Thursday, two-man teams will start ringing doorbells in this bipartisan, joint money drive. Each team will have 1 Democrat and 1 Republican.

The experiment, a joint effort of Douglas County's GOP and Democratic organizations, is heralded by its sponsors as the first of its type. The proponents hope for sufficient success to spark nationwide fund collections on a similar basis.

They say their citizens march for good government offers political parties an opportunity to work together as fellow citizens in promoting a cause which rises above partisan politics.

The teams will start with 3 days of solicitations in Alexandria, the county seat. On June 1 and 2 they will cover the 10 villages in the county. Rural homes will be canvassed June 8 and 9.

The countywide goal is \$10,000—\$1 per each registered voter. It's figured more persons will contribute through the new system than otherwise. If \$10,000 is collected, it would be about triple the total the two parties ever collected in years past.

Sponsors feel that voters who classify themselves as independents cannot be approached by party fund raisers but can be solicited by the citizens march.

The money collected will be divided into three equal parts—for the presidential campaign, for the Minnesota Seventh District congressional campaign, and for the gubernatorial campaign. Then each of the three divisions will be subdivided among the political parties, on the basis of the party vote cast for President in 1952 and for Congressman and governor 2 years ago.

The plan was suggested to the Douglas County party workers by Byron Allen, State commissioner of agriculture and past Democratic national committeeman, and Philip Graham, publisher of the Washington Post and Times Herald and a 1952 supporter of President Eisenhower. The two felt Douglas County would be a suitable place to make the experiment, because Republicans and Democrats voting in the county have been about equal.

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Nation's top-ranking military leader re-

cently accused the American press of weakening our ties with our allies by presenting a "picture of confusion" of American policy. I refer, of course, to Admiral Radford. His statements if accurately reported, thoroughly deserve the editorial reply in yesterday morning's Washington Post and Times Herald.

I ask unanimous consent that an International News Service report of Admiral Radford's original remarks, printed in the Washington Post and Times Herald on May 7, 1956, and the editorial reply entitled "Who Causes Confusion?" and published in the newspaper yesterday morning be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of May 7, 1956]

RADFORD SAYS UNITED STATES PRESS WEAKENS TIES WITH ALLIES

(By Raymond Wilcove)

The Nation's top-ranking military leader has accused the American press of weakening United States ties with her allies.

The charge was made by Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in testimony given to the House Foreign Affairs Committee behind closed doors last month.

Testifying about American relations with the rest of the Free World nations, Radford stated: " * * * In some of the countries, their resolves to stick by us through thick and thin are not so great as they were some time past."

Radford told the committee there were two reasons for this. One, he said, "Is because the Russian propaganda, the Russian handling of the situation, has been very clever."

He continued: "The other thing that contributes to it a great deal, in my opinion, is the picture of confusion that is presented to the rest of the world by the free press of the United States."

"Certainly I would not advocate a controlled press, but I do say that the operation of our democratic system, as reported by our press and transmitted around the world, unfortunately presents to many leaders in foreign countries, and their people, a picture of confusion in the United States."

Radford added that "they get the feeling that the United States doesn't know exactly what they want to do."

On the other hand, he asserted, "from the Russian side they get a very firm and direct picture of leadership," largely because the Russians do not have to account to their people for everything they do.

Radford said some way must be found "of combating this picture of confusion that we present to the rest of the world," but he didn't know the answer.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of May 8, 1956]

WHO CAUSES CONFUSION?

Admiral Radford is talking through his braided cap. His complaint that the free press in the United States presents a picture of confusion to the world is ludicrous indeed, coming from a man whose own bombast has caused so many misgivings abroad about the course of American policy. The free press attempts to report events as they happen, including what officials say. If there is confusion, it very often is because the statements are confused and the officials have not synchronized their voices.

Obviously, if unity of expression is what Admiral Radford wants, the United States al-

ways is going to be at a disadvantage as compared with the Soviet Union, where the captive press can present a nice, monolithic picture of unified Soviet policy (though even total planning seemingly was unable to prevent a Khrushchev eruption in London). Admiral Radford was careful to qualify his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to make it clear that he did not advocate a controlled press. But there is no line, as Alexis de Tocqueville observed more than a century ago, between a controlled press and one that reports the facts freely as they are. Diversity is one of the badges of America.

We seem to recall a number of headlines made by the Admiral himself, concerning intervention with nuclear weapons in Indochina and a naval blockade of Communist China. If Secretary Dulles has taken the country to the brink of war, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has at least egged the Secretary on. Indeed, the President had occasion some months ago to restrain the warlike talk. The only sure way to avoid a "picture of confusion" is to avoid the contradictory statements that cause it; and perhaps what Admiral Radford needs most is a mirror. At least he could get together with some of the Democratic politicians who keep lamenting the uniformity of the so-called one-party press. What is a poor bedeviled editor to believe?

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, then under the unanimous consent agreement entered into on Monday, May 7, the Senate will proceed to the call of the calendar.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate will now proceed to the call of the calendar.

At the last call of the calendar, two bills were requested to be called at this time, namely, Calendar No. 1874, H. R. 3054, and Calendar No. 1883, S. 3113.

The clerk will call Calendar No. 1874, H. R. 3054.

BILL PASSED OVER

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3054) for the relief of Allen Pope, his heirs or personal representatives.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over until the next call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over until the next call of the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT SHIP SALES ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3113) to amend section 9 (c) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments, in line 7, after the word "after", to strike out "October 1, 1955" and insert "the

date of enactment of this amendatory proviso"; and in line 11, to strike out "amendment" and insert "amendatory proviso", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 9 (c) (2) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 is hereby amended by inserting before "; and" at the end thereof the following proviso: "Provided, That the provisions of this subsection (c) (2) shall not apply to any such charter party executed on or after the date of enactment of this amendatory proviso; and the Secretary of Commerce is directed to modify any adjustment agreement to the extent necessary to conform to the provisions of this amendatory proviso."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is requested of Senate bill 3113.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that Senate bill 3113, go to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

The next bill in order on the calendar will be stated.

MODIFICATION OF FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECT FOR MISSOURI RIVER AGRICULTURAL LEVEE UNIT 513-512-R

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1358) to authorize modification of the flood-control project for Missouri River Agricultural Levee Unit 513-512-R, Richardson County, Nebr., which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with amendments, on page 2, line 1, after the word "include", to strike out the colon and "(1) Altering and modifying an existing bridge, 2½ miles southwest of Rulo, Nebr., and ¾ miles above the mouth of the Nemaha; to raise the existing approach spans and piers; to add one 36-foot approach span and bulkheaded abutment to each end of the bridge, and to construct necessary approach embankments, at an estimated Federal cost of \$40,000; (2)", and in line 13, after "\$163,500", to strike out "In lieu of accomplishing the work prescribed in (1) above, an equivalent contribution may be made toward work when and as accomplished by local interests", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the authorization for Missouri River Agricultural Levee Unit 513-512-R, lying within the area of Drainage District No. 1 of Richardson County, Nebr., included in the general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin, approved by the act of June 28, 1938, as modified by the act of December 22, 1944, and other acts, is hereby further modified to include Federal participation in certain highway bridge relocation and construction over the Nemaha River, to include constructing a new bridge near the mouth of the Nemaha River (exclusive of approaches to be provided by local interests) to replace a structure destroyed by the flood of 1951, approximately 300 feet long with 22-foot roadway, at an estimated Federal cost of \$163,500.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BETTER FACILITIES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION LAWS

The bill (H. R. 6769) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws" to increase the amounts authorized to be expended was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 9429) to provide medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ERVIN. I ask that the bill go over. I do not think it is proper calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL CORP.

The resolution (S. Res. 252) referring H. R. 5285 to the United States Court of Claims was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5285) entitled "A bill for the relief of the Imperial Agricultural Corp.," now pending in the Senate, together with all accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the United States Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; and said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same, in accordance with the provisions of said sections, and report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim legal or equitable, against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimants.

ROBERT GARTENBERG

The bill (S. 764) for the relief of Robert Gartenberg was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Robert Gartenberg shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

JONAS DERCAUTAN

The bill (S. 832) for the relief of Jonas Dercautan was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Jonas Dercautan shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the

granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

SHUN WEN LUNG (ALSO KNOWN AS VAN LONG AND VAN S. LUNG)

The bill (S. 2507) for the relief of Shun Wen Lung (also known as Van Long and Van S. Lung) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Shun Wen Lung (also known as Van Long and Van S. Lung) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

FRANK SEVCIK, JR., ALSO KNOWN AS FRANTISEK OR FRANCESCO SEVCIK

The bill (S. 2750) for the relief of Frank Sevcik, Jr., also known as Frantisek or Francesco Sevcik, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Frank, also known as Frantisek or Francesco Sevcik, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

BRIGITTE LECHNER WAGNER

The bill (S. 2801) for the relief of Brigitte Lechner Wagner was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Brigitte Lechner Wagner may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided,* That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

YUE YIN WONG (ALSO KNOWN AS WILLIAM YUEYIN WONG)

The bill (S. 2834) for the relief of Yue Yin Wong (also known as William Yuey-in Wong) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Yue

Yin Wong (also known as William Yuey-in Wong) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

ANTONIA SOULIS

The bill (S. 2838) for the relief of Antonia Soulis was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Antonia Soulis may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided,* That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

DR. SHOU SOON KWONG

The bill (S. 2843) for the relief of Dr. Shou Soon Kwong was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Shou Soon Kwong shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

ETHEL KALLINS

The bill (S. 2874) for the relief of Ethel Kallins was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Ethel Kallins shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

ELISABETH DUMMER

The bill (S. 2888) for the relief of Elisabeth Dummer was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (9) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Elisabeth Dummer may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act. The provisions

of this act shall apply only to a ground for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of enactment of this act.

OKSANNA OZTEMEL

The bill (S. 2931) for the relief of Oksanna Oztemel was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Oksanna Oztemel shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

LOTTE WINDSCHILD

The bill (S. 2941) for the relief of Lotte Windschild was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the alien, Lotte Windschild, may be granted a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided,* That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

MARIA CEDRONE DE RUBEIS

The bill (S. 2953) for the relief of Maria Cedrone de Rubels was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (9) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Maria Cedrone de Rubels may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act. The provisions of this act shall apply only to a ground for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of enactment of this act.

EGBERT CARLSSON

The bill (S. 3361) for the relief of Egbert Carlsson was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the act entitled "An act providing for the barring of claims against the United States," approved October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061), the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to accept and consider any claim filed within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act by Egbert Carlsson, of McPherson, Kans., for compensation for the use by the Department of the Navy, from about November 1,

1943, through March 31, 1945, of certain lands in Lake County, Oreg., as part of an aerial gunnery range.

MRS. ESTHER REED MARCANTEL

The bill (H. R. 1488) for the relief of Mrs. Esther Reed Marcantel was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1913) for the relief of Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Doherty was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. I ask that the bill go over for further study.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

CITY OF SANDPOINT, IDAHO

The bill (H. R. 2423) for the relief of the city of Sandpoint, Idaho, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF NEIL McLEOD SMITH

The bill (H. R. 3526) for the relief of estate of Neil McLeod Smith was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LT. COL. GEORGE H. CRONIN, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The bill (H. R. 4634) for the relief of Lt. Col. George H. Cronin, United States Air Force, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN L. BOYER, JR.

The bill (H. R. 5633) for the relief of John L. Boyer, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL E. ARROYO

The bill (H. R. 5951) for the relief of Samuel E. Arroyo was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN RURAL CARRIERS

The bill (H. R. 6622) for the relief of certain rural carriers was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GAY STREET CORP., BALTIMORE, MD.

The bill (H. R. 6706) for the relief of Gay Street Corp., Baltimore, Md., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANK G. GERLOCK

The bill (H. R. 7114) for the relief of Frank G. Gerlock was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EUGENE GARDNER AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 8306) for the relief of Eugene Gardner, Byron M. Barbeau, John R. Reaves, and Jackson L. Hardy, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATHAN A. KAHN

The bill (H. R. 8307) for the relief of Nathan A. Kahn was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARTHUR E. WEEDEN, JR.

The bill (H. R. 8308) for the relief of Arthur E. Weeden, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. W. O. GEORGE C. CARTER

The bill (H. R. 8310) for the relief of C. W. O. George C. Carter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL O. HULSE, JR.

The bill (H. R. 8311) for the relief of Daniel O. Hulse, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HILDEGARD L. McNABB

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1938) for the relief of Hildegard L. McNabb, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 7, after the word "act", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That these exemptions shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (9) and (19) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hildegard L. McNabb may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided, That these exemptions shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.*

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2048) for the relief of certain former employees of the Inland Waterways Corporation, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HRUSKA. By request, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ANNIEMAE M. SWANSON AND ARMYLEE V. SWANSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2840) for the relief of Anniemae

M. Swanson and Armylee V. Swanson, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 9, after the word "fees", to strike out "upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Anniemae M. Swanson and Armylee V. Swanson, adopted minor children of Eugene Warner Swanson of Alexandria, Minn., an American citizen, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. YONG WHAN KIM

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2883) for the relief of Dr. Yong Whan Kim, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Yong Whan Kim shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.*

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM JEFFREY JONAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2944) for the relief of William Jeffrey Jonas, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, William Jeffrey Jonas shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. IDA BIFOLCHINI BOSCHETTI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1016) for the relief of Mrs. Ida Bifolchini Boschetti, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page

2, line 2, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MAJ. ROBERT D. LAUER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2284) for the relief of Maj. Robert D. Lauer, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 2, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

GRAPHIC ARTS CORPORATION OF OHIO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2893) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Graphic Arts Corporation of Ohio, of Toledo, Ohio, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Graphic Arts Corporation of Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, as to the liability of the United States, if any, either legal or equitable, for losses alleged to have been sustained by the said Graphic Arts Corporation of Ohio as the result of the performance of a contract, No. W33-038ac 2023, dated April 17, 1944, entered into with the United States Army Air Corps.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claim may be instituted by the claimant within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act. Proceedings for the determination of such claim and review thereof, and payment of any judgment thereon, shall be had as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 1491 of title 28 of the United States Code.

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MAJ. ORIN A. FAYLE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2904) for the relief of Maj. Orin A. Fayle, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

COMDR. GEORGE B. GREER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3268) for the relief of Comdr. George B. Greer, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 12, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PAULINE H. CORBETT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3957) for the relief of Pauline H. Corbett, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$18,716.97" and insert "\$38,317.19."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JAMES C. HAYES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4026) for the relief of James C. Hayes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 6, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the understanding of the Chair that the committee wishes to offer an amendment to the committee amendment, to add to the words proposed to be stricken out the word "thereof" on line 7, page 2.

Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment is agreed to; and, without objection, the amendment, as amended, is agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JAMES M. WILSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4640) for the relief of James M. Wilson, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. ELLA MADDEN AND CLARENCE E. MADDEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5237) for the relief of Mrs. Ella Madden and Clarence E. Madden, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amend-

ment, on page 2, line 7, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

S. H. PRATHER AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5535) for the relief of S. H. Prather, Mrs. Florence Prather Penman, and S. H., Prather, Jr., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 22, after the word "skull", to insert a colon and "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

LT. P. B. SAMPSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6184) for the relief of Lt. P. B. Sampson, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, after the word "Act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

LT. MICHAEL CULLEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7164) for the relief of Lt. Michael Cullen, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 11, after the word "veterans," to insert a colon and "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

WILLIAM C. IRVINE, CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 422) for the relief of William C. Irvine, chief warrant officer, United States Air Force, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "of", where it appears the second time, to strike out "\$3,890.87" and insert "\$2,622.05", and on page 2, line 4, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William C. Irvine, chief warrant officer, United States Air Force, Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C., the sum of \$2,622.05, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement, in addition to the amount he received under the provisions of the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, for household and personal effects destroyed or damaged when the vessel aboard which such effects were being shipped ran aground while en route from England to New York: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELSA EMELINA ROSADO Y RODRIGUEZ DE BROWER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2785) for the relief of Elsa Emelina Rosado y Rodriguez de Brower, which has been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "be", to insert "granted a visa and be", and in line 8, after the word "act", to insert a comma and "under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Elsa Emelina Rosado y Rodriguez de Brower may be granted a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, ap-

proved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GRANTING OF STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 201) approving the granting of the status of permanent residence in the case of certain aliens which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 2, after line 18, to strike out "A-6967495, Li, Pei Chao."

And, on page 34, after line 4, to insert:

A-6967612, Chang, Chao-Kang.
0300-447092, Li, Pei-Yu Lin.
A-7841866, Li, Tieh Tseng.

The amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

MR. AND MRS. HERMAN FLOYD WILLIAMS AND MR. AND MRS. W. C. SEGERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6137) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Floyd Williams and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Segers, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "to", to strike out "Mr. and Mrs. Herman Floyd Williams" and insert "Herman Floyd Williams and Bettie J. Williams, of Marianna, Fla."; in line 7, after the word "the", to strike out "sum of \$16,097.26, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Segers" and insert "sums of \$4,563.41 and \$8,500, respectively, to Alma G. Segers, of Marianna, Fla."; and, in line 9, after the word "of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$5,301.30."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act for the relief of Herman Floyd Williams, Bettie J. Williams, and Alma G. Segers."

CONSTITUTION WEEK

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 105) authorizing the President of the United States to designate the period beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as Constitution Week was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to designate the period beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as Constitution Week, and to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe such week in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

EDWIN K. STANTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2057) for the relief of Edwin K. Stanton, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment on page 2, line 3, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MARY J. McDUGALL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3366) for the relief of Mary J. McDougall, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the name "Dougall", to insert "of Napakiak, Alaska"; in line 8, after the word "quarters", to insert "at Napakiak, Alaska"; and in line 10, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 253) certifying to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate as to the refusal of Robert Shelton to testify, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 1954, Senate Resolution 253; Calendar No. 1955, Senate Resolution 254; Calendar No. 1956, Senate Resolution 255; Calendar No. 1957, Senate Resolution 256; and Calendar No. 1958, Senate Resolution 257, be set for consideration on motion immediately following conclusion of the call of the calendar.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I concur in the request of the Senator from North Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Let the Chair inquire whether the Senator from North Carolina wishes to have the several resolutions go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. ERVIN. No; but to have them considered by motion following conclusion of the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement which has been entered into, following conclusion of the call of the calendar the Senate will proceed to consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. ERVIN. Then, Mr. President, I modify my request by asking that these resolutions go to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall object to consideration of these measures at this call of the calendar—let me

say that while we consider the resolutions to be most meritorious, expect to vote for their adoption, and hope they will be adopted by the Senate, yet we believe they are too important to be considered during the call of the calendar.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, at the request of the majority leader, I ask that the unanimous-consent agreement previously entered into be modified to the extent of permitting the consideration of these resolutions following conclusion of the call of the calendar.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall object—let me say that I think it very important that the Senate act promptly on the District of Columbia transit bill. I see no reason why these resolutions could not be taken up immediately following action by the Senate on the District of Columbia transit bill. I do not have the slightest idea how long consideration of the resolutions will take. The District of Columbia transit bill is set for disposal this afternoon, and it is important that the Senate dispose of it.

I should like to suggest to my friend, the Senator from North Carolina, that the understanding be that immediately following disposition of the District of Columbia transit bill, the Senate take up these resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been heard to the modified request of the Senator from North Carolina; and the resolutions will be passed over.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER NEAR OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

The bill (H. R. 8547) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ST. MARYS RIVER PROJECTS, MICHIGAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8807) to extend for an additional 3 years the time within which the State of Michigan may commence and complete the construction of certain projects heretofore authorized by the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to advise the Senate that a typographical error appears on page 1, in line 7, where the word "tool" should read "toll."

Without objection, that amendment will be agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6143) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to pro-

vide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object to the bill as it is—let me say that I believe this measure is not proper Consent Calendar business. For that reason, and that reason alone, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REFERENCE OF CLAIM OF WILLIAM E. STONE TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS

The bill (S. 2582) to consider jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of William E. Stone for disability retirement as a Reserve officer or Army of the United States officer under the provisions of the act of April 3, 1939, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, the bill merely confers on the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and render judgment on this officer's claim for disability retirement as a Reserve officer. It seems there is a controversy between the officer and the Department of Defense as to whether the officer's injuries were sustained in parachuting from his crippled plane in Germany in 1944. All the bill does is allow the Court of Claims to pass on the question of whether the officer is entitled to disability retirement for the injury. In other words, the bill will simply send to the Court of Claims, for adjudication, the controversy between the officer and the Department of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2582) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations, or any other limitation upon the jurisdiction of such court, to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of William E. Stone arising out of the failure of the War Department to retire him or to certify him for retirement as an Army of the United States or Reserve officer under the provisions of the act of April 3, 1939, as amended. In its consideration of such claim, the court shall determine whether or not said William E. Stone should have been retired for physical disability as an officer of the Army Air Corps. Should the court decide that the said William E. Stone should have been so retired, judgment shall be rendered in an amount equal to the amount the said William E. Stone would have received had he been so retired: *Provided*, That the passage and approval of this legislation shall not be

construed as an inference of liability on the part of the Government of the United States.

Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 4 months after the date of the enactment of this act. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, and appeal from, and payment of, any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which the Court of Claims has jurisdiction as now provided by law.

PATRICIA A. PEMBROKE

The bill (S. 3472) for the relief of Patricia A. Pembroke was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act for the relief of Patricia A. Pembroke," approved August 28, 1954 (68 Stat. A231), is amended by inserting, in the proviso of such act, after the words "prior to the enactment of this act" the words "except hospital and medical expenses."

KINGAN, INC.

The bill (H. R. 3964) for the relief of Kingan, Inc., was announced as next in order.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I understand that the committee has requested that the amendment on page 1, in line 7, be withdrawn or eliminated from consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, Kingan, Inc., is engaged in the meat-packing business. In January 1953, swine belonging to the corporation were destroyed after the outbreak of an infectious disease of swine. Previously, there had been worked out between the State and Federal Governments a program by which owners of swine destroyed to prevent the spread of the disease were to be reimbursed on a 50-50 basis for losses incurred. Under the program, the animals involved were to be appraised to determine the loss. When the corporation's swine were destroyed, State authorities made an appraisal; but, due to a misunderstanding, no Federal appraisal was made. The State of Virginia has made its share of the payments to Kingan, Inc., but Federal officials have withheld payment of the share to be paid by the Federal Government, assigning as the reason that there had been no specific Federal appraisal. This bill would authorize payment of the Federal share out of moneys previously appropriated for the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture recommends enactment of the bill. The amount of the payment allowable if the bill is passed is \$13,095.82, and the Department states it is of the belief this is a fair evaluation.

Since the report was submitted, information which has been received requires that the committee amendments—except No. 4 which strikes the attorney's fees—be rejected, pending receipt of further information.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments of the committee will be stated.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 7, after "\$13,095.82", to strike out "an amount" and insert "and to Richmond Union Stock Yards Co., Richmond, Va., the sum of \$1,255.50, amounts."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be rejected.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, in line 11, after the word "Incorporated", to insert "and Richmond Union Stock Yards Co."

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask that this amendment be rejected.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after the word "swine", to strike out "at its plant."

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask that this amendment be rejected.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, in line 11, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask that this amendment be agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The amendment to the title was rejected.

ARMY AND AIR FORCE NURSES

The bill (H. R. 4051) for the relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WRIGHT H. HUNTLEY

The bill (H. R. 8187) for the relief of Wright H. Huntley was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN J. COWIN

The bill (H. R. 4536) for the relief of John J. Cowin was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CO.

The bill (H. R. 4633) for the relief of Crosse & Blackwell Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARTHUR H. HOMEYER

The bill (H. R. 5495) for the relief of Arthur H. Homeyer was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS W. BEVANS AND OTHERS

The bill (H. R. 6395) for the relief of Thomas W. Bevans and others was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KAHZO L. HARRIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4162) for the relief of Kahzo L. Harris, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment on page 2, line 2, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLA.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7471) to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the Board of Commissioners of St. Johns County, Fla., was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, H. R. 7471 proposes to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., without consideration, a tract of 5.82 acres of Coast Guard property surrounding the St. Augustine light station. The entire tract is within the municipal limits of St. Augustine and is valued at approximately \$350. This bill would authorize a conveyance to the city for park purposes. It contains a reservation to the effect that the property shall be made available to the United States without compensation in the event of a national emergency. It also provides that no structure can be erected which would adversely affect the operation of the Coast Guard facilities located on the remaining 1.38 acres of the original tract.

The bill does not contain a reservation of minerals.

The Comptroller General's Office used the following significant language in its letter of August 12, 1955, in which he commented on this bill:

Under section 13 (h) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1622 (h)), disposition of surplus real property suitable for park purposes to States and political subdivisions thereof, at 50 percent of the fair value, is authorized. It is provided in that section of law (50 U. S. C. App. 1622 (h) (3) (A)) that the deed of conveyance provide that the land shall revert to the United States at its option if the land is not used and maintained for park purposes for a period of 20 years. The disposition of the land as proposed in the instant bill would therefore appear to give preferential treatment to St. Johns County, Fla., as against other counties which have acquired lands for park purposes under existing provisions of law. However, considering the relatively small value of the tract and the provisions of section 2 of the bill subordinating its uses as a park to Coast Guard operations, this Office would have no objec-

tion to favorable consideration of the bill by the Congress.

The entire argument of the Comptroller General in his letter is, of course, against the principle of the bill. Then, apparently applying what might be said to be a de minimis principle, he says that because the value of the property is so small, he will raise no objection.

We cannot start drawing such lines of discrimination. Either we should carry out the principles of the Surplus Property Act or repeal the act. The act provides for 50 percent of the fair market value. It ought to be applied to the 5.82 acres of Coast Guard property involved in this case, having a value of some \$350. The city of St. Augustine should pay 50 percent of the fair market value.

When we eliminate mineral rights, and consider the reversion clause, the appraiser will give consideration to such elements in the original appraisal. In my judgment, we have gone too far down the road toward protecting this principle to make an exception on the floor of the Senate today.

On the other hand, the Treasury Department wrote, under date of January 20, 1956:

The site of the St. Augustine Light Station has for many years consisted of a tract of approximately 7.2 acres. However, the maintenance of this amount of land has created a problem. The present authorized complement of the light station is one man. To reduce the maintenance problem, 5.82 acres of the land have been declared excess to the needs of the Coast Guard.

I say most respectfully that it is difficult to justify an exception to the general rule that 50 percent of the fair appraised market value should be paid for the land described in H. R. 7471. The fact that maintenance problems have arisen with respect to the land seems beside the point unless such maintenance problems make the land valueless. The best way to find out is to place the property on the market and see what someone would pay for it. I therefore offer the following amendment which would provide for payment of 50 percent of the fair appraised market value and for the reservation of the mineral rights:

On page 5, strike out lines 9 through 12, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this act shall be subject to the condition that the city of St. Augustine, Fla., pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, as consideration for the land conveyed, an amount equal to 50 percent of its fair market value as determined by independent appraisal, and the deed of conveyance shall reserve to the United States all mineral rights, including oil and gas, in the land so conveyed, and shall be subject to such other reservations, limitations, or conditions as may be determined to be necessary by the Secretary to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 3. The deed shall contain a covenant that no structure shall be erected on the land which will in any way adversely affect the operation of the Coast Guard facilities, and a covenant that the—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I ask that consideration of the bill and the proposed amendment go over until the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] can be present.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his request long enough so that I may make a request that my amendment be printed and lie on the table?

Mr. ERVIN. Certainly.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask that my amendment be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be printed and will lie on the table.

The bill will be passed over.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AIRPORTS IN ALASKA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 742) to improve the administration of the public airports in the Territory of Alaska, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments, on page 2, line 10, after the word "airports", to insert a colon and "Provided, however, That as to all powers granted by this section, primary jurisdiction for the investigation of all Federal offenses under the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall remain with the Federal Bureau of Investigation."; on page 3, line 4, after the word "of", where it appears the second time, to insert "the unexpended balances of funds appropriated prior to the date of enactment of this section to carry out the purposes of this act and"; in line 7, after the word "appropriations", to insert "thereafter"; in line 9, after "July 1.", to strike out "1955" and insert "1956"; on page 5, line 21, after the word "under", to strike out "(1) and"; in line 22, after the word "subsection", to strike out "for contributions with respect to the service of any officer or employee for any period prior" and insert "on account of cases arising from injury, or death from injury, occurring prior"; and, on page 6, line 21, after "July 1.", to strike out "1955" and insert "1956", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 277), as amended, is amended as follows:

By striking out section 10 thereof and adding the following new sections 10 and 11:

"Sec. 10. (a) The Secretary of Commerce (hereinafter referred to as 'the Secretary') and any employee of the Department of Commerce appointed to protect life and property on the airports, when designated by the Secretary, are hereby authorized and empowered (1) to arrest under a warrant within the limits of the airports any person accused of having committed within the boundaries of the airports any offense against the laws of the United States, or against any rule or regulation prescribed pursuant to this act; (2) to arrest without warrant any person committing any such offense within the limits of the airports, in his presence; or (3) to arrest without warrant within the limits of the airports any person who, he has reasonable grounds to believe, has committed a felony within the limits of the airports: *Provided, however,* That as to all powers granted by this section, primary jurisdiction for the investi-

gation of all Federal offenses under the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall remain with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"(b) Any individual having the power to arrest as provided in subsection (a) of this section may carry firearms or other weapons as the Secretary may direct or by regulation may prescribe.

"(c) The officer on duty in command of those employees designated by the Secretary as provided in subsection (a) of this section may accept deposit of collateral from any person charged with the violation of any rule or regulation prescribed under this act, for appearance in court or before the appropriate United States Commissioner; and such collateral shall be deposited with such United States Commissioner.

"SEC. 11. (a) To carry out the purposes of this act, there is authorized to be established an Alaskan airports fund (referred to hereinafter as the "fund"). The capital of the fund shall consist of the unexpended balances of funds appropriated prior to the date of enactment of this section to carry out the purposes of this act and such amounts as may be advanced to it from appropriations thereafter made for that purpose, together with the value of the assets of the airports, less liabilities as of July 1, 1956. The value of the assets shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, taking into consideration original cost, less depreciation, the usable value to the airports if clearly less than cost, obsolete and unusable facilities and equipment, and other reasonably determinable factors which would reduce the value of the assets of the airports.

"(b) Unless the Congress otherwise directs, the Secretary shall pay into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury at the close of each fiscal year, interest on the capital of the fund at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the average yield to maturity (on the basis of daily closing market bid quotations during the month of June of the preceding fiscal year) on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having a maturity date of 15 or more years from the first day of such month of June; except that no interest shall be payable on that portion of the capital which the Secretary determines to be properly allocable to national defense, nor on that portion which the Secretary determines to be equivalent to the Federal grants-in-aid that would have been received if the airports had been built and developed in their entirety subsequent to enactment of the Federal Airport Act and under its provisions by a local public agency with maximum Federal grants-in-aid. The determinations of the Secretary under this subsection shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

"(c) Whenever any capital in the fund is determined by the Secretary to be in excess of the current needs of the airports, such capital shall be credited to the appropriation from which it was advanced, where it shall be held for future advances. The capital of the fund shall be considered reduced by the net amount of such credits.

"(d) Receipts from operations under this act shall be credited to the fund. The Secretary is authorized to charge any Government agency for facilities and services at the rates charged to the public, or to charge a lump sum which in the aggregate would approximate the total of the individual charges incurred by the using Government agency; except that no charge shall be made for services equivalent to those required to be rendered without charge by comparable public airports which have received grants-in-aid under the Federal Airport Act. The fund shall be available for payment of all expenditures of the Secretary under this act.

"(e) (1) Contributions shall be made from the fund to the civil-service retirement and disability fund, on the basis of annual billings as determined by the Civil Service Commission, for the Government's share of the cost of the civil-service retirement system applicable to the officers and employees of the airports and their beneficiaries.

"(2) Contribution shall be made from the fund to the employees' compensation fund, on the basis of annual billings as determined by the Secretary of Labor, for the benefit payments made from such fund on account of the officers and employees of the airports and their beneficiaries.

"(3) Each such annual billing for contributions under (1) and (2) of this subsection shall include a statement of the fair portion of the cost of the administration of the fund with respect to which such billing is made, and a sum equal to such fair portion of the cost shall be paid by the fund into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"(4) The fund shall not be liable under (2) of this subsection on account of cases arising from injury, or death from injury, occurring prior to the effective date of this section, nor for payments for administrative costs with respect to any period prior to such effective date.

"(5) In carrying on the activities authorized by this act, the Secretary shall utilize, to the extent practicable, the available services and facilities of other agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government on a reimbursable basis.

"(f) Appropriations are hereby authorized for payment of such amounts as may be shown in the annual budget program of the airports as necessary to cover actual losses of prior years sustained in the conduct of its activities under this fund. Amounts appropriated to the fund under authority of this subsection shall not be added to the amount of advances and shall not require payment of interest under subsection (b) of this section.

"(g) Such sums as may be required to carry out the purposes of this act are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations, to remain available until expended. Advances shall be made to the fund from the appropriations made therefor when requested by the Secretary. This act shall take effect July 1, 1956."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1936, AS AMENDED

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1833) to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after "(2)", to strike out "In respect of hull insurance, the valuation in the policy for actual or constructive total loss of the vessel insured shall not exceed the amount that would be payable if the vessel had been requisitioned for title under section 902 at the time of the attachment of the insurance under said policy: *Provided, however,* and insert "In respect of hull insurance, the valuation in the policy for actual or constructive total loss of the vessel insured shall be a stated valuation determined by the Secretary which shall not exceed the amount that would be payable if the vessel had been requisitioned for title under section 902 (a) at the time of the attachment of the

insurance under said policy: *Provided, however*, That in the case of a construction-subsidized vessel, the valuation so determined shall be reduced by such proportion as the amount of construction subsidy paid with respect to the vessel bears to the entire construction cost and capital improvements thereof (excluding the cost of national defense features): *Provided further*"; on page 3, line 2, after the word "has", to strike out "so" and insert "not"; in the same line, after the word "valuation", to insert "the amount of any claim therefor which is adjusted, compromised, settled, adjudged, or paid shall not exceed such stated amount, but if the insured has so rejected such valuation"; in line 12, after "902", to insert "(a)"; in line 13, after the word "policy", to insert a colon and "*Provided, however*, That in the case of a construction-subsidized vessel, the valuation determined by the court as such just compensation shall be reduced by such proportion as the amount of construction subsidy paid with respect to the vessel bears to the entire construction cost and capital improvements thereof (excluding the cost of national defense features): *And provided further*"; in line 21, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to insert "stated"; in line 23, after the word "contained", to insert "in the 12th paragraph under the heading Maritime Activities in title I of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, in the 10th paragraph under the heading Maritime Activities in title III of the Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency Appropriation Act, 1955"; and on page 7, after line 5, to insert:

Sec. 5. The first sentence of section 1206 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1286), is amended by striking out the words "during any time the United States is at war or during any period of emergency declared to exist by the President of the United States."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1209 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 1289 (a)), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) The Secretary, in the administration of this title, may issue such policies, rules, and regulations as he deems proper and may adjust and pay losses, compromise and settle claims, whether in favor of or against the United States and pay the amount of any judgment rendered against the United States in any suit, or the amount of any settlement agreed upon, in respect of any claim under insurance authorized by this title.

"(2) In respect of hull insurance, the valuation in the policy for actual or constructive total loss of the vessel insured shall be a stated valuation determined by the Secretary which shall not exceed the amount that would be payable if the vessel had been requisitioned for title under section 902 (a) at the time of the attachment of the insurance under said policy: *Provided, however*, That in the case of a construction-subsidized vessel, the valuation so determined shall be reduced by such proportion as the amount of construction subsidy paid with respect to the vessel bears to the entire construction cost and capital improvements thereof (excluding the cost of national defense features): *Provided further*, That the insured

shall have the right within 60 days after the attachment of the insurance under said policy, or within 60 days after determination of such valuation by the Secretary, whichever is later, to reject such valuation, but shall continue to pay premiums upon such valuation at the rate provided for in said policy. In the event of the actual or constructive total loss of the vessel, if the insured has not rejected such valuation the amount of any claim therefor which is adjusted, compromised, settled, adjudged, or paid shall not exceed such stated amount, but if the insured has so rejected such valuation, the insured shall be paid, as a tentative advance only, 75 percent of such valuation so determined by the Secretary and shall be entitled to sue the United States in a court having jurisdiction of such claims to recover such valuation as would be equal to the just compensation which such court determines would have been payable if the vessel had been requisitioned for title under section 902 (a) at the time of the attachment of the insurance under said policy: *Provided, however*, That in the case of a construction-subsidized vessel, the valuation determined by the court as such just compensation shall be reduced by such proportion as the amount of construction subsidy paid with respect to the vessel bears to the entire construction cost and capital improvements thereof (excluding the cost of national defense features): *And provided further*, That in the event of an election by the insured to reject the stated valuation fixed by the Secretary and to sue in the courts, the amount of the judgment will be payable without regard to the limitations contained in the 12th paragraph under the heading Maritime Activities in title I of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, in the 10th paragraph under the heading Maritime Activities in title III of the Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the United States Information Agency Appropriation Act, 1955, in the 11th paragraph under the heading 'Maritime Activities' in title III of the Department of Justice, State, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1954, the 10th paragraph under the heading 'Operating Differential Subsidies' in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, the corresponding paragraphs of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, although the excess of any amounts advanced on account of just compensation over the amount of the court judgment will be required to be refunded. In the event of such court determination, premiums under the policy shall be adjusted on the basis of the valuation as finally determined and of the rate provided for in said policy."

Sec. 2. Section 902 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 1242 (c)), is amended to read as follows:

"(c) If any property is taken and used under authority of this section, but the ownership thereof is not required by the United States, the Commission, at the time of the taking or as soon thereafter as the exigencies of the situation may permit, shall transmit to the person entitled to the possession of such property a charter setting forth the terms which, in the Commission's judgment, should govern the relationships between the United States and such person and a statement of the rate of hire which, in the Commission's judgment, will be just compensation for the use of such property and for the services required under the terms of such charter. If such person does not execute and deliver such charter and accept such rate of hire, the Commission shall pay to such person as a tentative advance only, on account of such just compensation a sum equal to 75 percent of such rate of hire as the same may from time to time be due under the terms

of the charter so tendered, and such person shall be entitled to sue the United States in a court having jurisdiction of such claims to recover such amounts as would be equal to just compensation for the use of the property and for the services required in connection with such use: *Provided, however*, That in the event of an election by such person to reject the rate of hire fixed by the Commission and to sue in the courts, the excess of any amounts advanced on account of just compensation over the amount of the court judgment will be required to be refunded. In the event of loss or damage to such property, due to operation of a risk assumed by the United States under the terms of a charter prescribed in this subsection, but no valuation of such vessel or other property or mode of compensation has been agreed to, the United States shall pay just compensation for such loss or damage, to the extent that person entitled thereto is not reimbursed therefor through policies of insurance against such loss or damage."

SEC. 3. The first sentence of section 902 (d) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 1242 (d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) In all cases, the just compensation authorized by this section shall be determined and paid by the Commission as soon as practicable, but if the amount of just compensation determined by the Commission is unsatisfactory to the person entitled thereto, such person shall be paid, as a tentative advance only, 75 percent of the amount so determined and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such amount as would equal just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 28, secs. 41 (20) and 250): *Provided, however*, That in the event of an election to reject the amount determined by the Commission and to sue in the courts, the excess of any amounts advanced on account of just compensation over the amount of the court judgment will be required to be refunded."

SEC. 4. All war-risk insurance issued under title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, which is in force on the date of the enactment of this act shall, as of the beginning of such date, be deemed to have been amended to conform to the requirements of section 1209 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended by this act unless the insured, within 10 days after such date, objects to such amendment.

SEC. 5. The first sentence of section 1206 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1286), is amended by striking out the words "during any time the United States is at war or during any period of emergency declared to exist by the President of the United States."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MINERAL INTERESTS ACQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE GARRISON DAM PROJECT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 746) to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands was announced as next in order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the bill, as amended, would provide that the former owners of mineral rights with respect to lands flooded by the waters of Garrison Dam might purchase back the mineral rights taken by the Government. The bill, as proposed to be amended by the committee, would require that the fair market value of the mineral rights be paid.

I ask unanimous consent that the report of the committee be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1955) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 746) to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 1, line 5; on page 2, line 3; on page 2, line 6, insert the words "or devisees" immediately after the word "heirs."

On page 1, line 6, strike out the words "lands or interests therein were" and insert in lieu thereof the words "any mineral interest in lands or any estate in lands that included a mineral interest was."

On page 2, line 4, strike out the words "in such lands as were" and insert in lieu thereof the words "that were so."

On page 2, line 7, insert the words "upon the date of approval of this act" immediately after the word "interests"; and on page 2, lines 8-10, delete the phrase "but not in excess of 5 percent of the purchase price paid for the land by the Government."

On page 2, add the following language at the end of section 1 of the bill:

"Provided, That where mineral interests in the same lands were acquired from more than one person or tribe, no conveyance shall be made unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the proposed conveyance will operate in a manner which will be fair and just to each person (and the heirs or devisees of any such deceased person) or tribe from whom any mineral interest in such lands was acquired by the United States, and which will not prejudice the proper conservation and development of the mineral deposits affected by the conveyance. For the purposes of this act former mineral interests, whether or not in the same lands, may be combined or divided in such manner as may be requested by the applicant or applicants and approved by the Secretary."

Add to the bill a new section reading as follows:

"SEC. 3. In the event all of the mineral interests of the United States in and to all of the mineral deposits that are subject to any one lease, permit, license, or contract issued under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, approved August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913; 30 U. S. C., 1952 ed., secs. 351-359), as amended, are otherwise eligible for conveyance under section 1 of this act to a single grantee, or to several grantees as tenants in common, then such conveyance shall contain an assignment of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such lease, permit, license, or contract, including the right to all rentals, royalties, and other payments accruing under such lease, permit, license, or contract after the effective date of such conveyance. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, mineral deposits that are subject to any such lease,

permit, license, or contract shall not be eligible during its continuance for conveyance under this act. Nothing contained in this act, shall affect the continued validity of any such lease, permit, license, or contract or any rights arising thereunder."

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this measure is to provide for the reconveyance of mineral rights in certain lands acquired for the Garrison Dam project to the former owners thereof.

An area in excess of 400,000 acres of land in North Dakota was acquired by the Department of the Army for the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River as authorized by the act of Congress approved December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 891). By late 1951, fee title to 173,577 acres of this area, including 13,483 acres comprising the dam site and other construction areas, had been acquired.

CHANGE IN LAND ACQUISITION

With the speculation in oil and gas leases which accompanied the significant oil and gas activity in the Williston Basin in 1951, the Department of the Army reviewed its remaining land requirements for the project and concluded that a reservation of oil and gas rights by owners of land within the project area, but not within specified distances of the main dam, spillway, outlets, powerhouse, embankment section, and so forth, would be compatible with the project requirements provided the rights reserved are subordinated to the right of the United States to flood and submerge the land as required and that the exercise of such rights is appropriately restricted.

In order to restrict the landownership requirements of reservoir projects to the minimum area essential to their development, operation, and maintenance, the Department of the Army in October 1953, revised its general land-acquisition policy so as to place greater emphasis on the acquisition of flowage easements instead of fee title, wherever feasible. The statement of the revised policy, which was developed in collaboration with the Department of the Interior, was published in the Federal Register on December 23, 1954 (19 Federal Register 8845). The revised policy is being applied in the acquisition of land for all new reservoir projects.

In furtherance of the revised policy, the Department of the Army has taken action in appropriate cases to amend pending condemnation cases and proceedings, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 797), to provide for the taking of such lesser interest in lands as will conform these acquisitions to the revised policy. The Secretary of the Army, however, does not have authority to adjust in a similar manner acreage or title interest in lands acquired either through purchase, transactions, or condemnation proceedings in which final judgment has been entered.

BASIC OBJECTIVE

The lack of authority on the part of the Secretary of the Army to adjust title interest in certain lands gives rise to this legislative proposal to provide for adjustment in the title interest in that acreage outside the dam site and construction area acquired in fee prior to October 1951, so as to conform the title interest to be retained by the United States in these lands with the title interest acquired in conformity with the decision reached in 1951.

Some landowners in the Garrison Dam area took advantage of the opportunity to reserve oil and gas rights for whatever speculative value they had; others elected to convey the full fee-simple title to the United States. There is also included within the project boundaries an area consisting of approximately 152,360 acres which was acquired in fee from the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota

in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress approved October 29, 1949 (63 Stat. 1026).

AMENDMENTS

The fact that these lands are subject to the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U. S. C., 1952 ed., secs. 351-359) makes desirable the addition of language of a technical and clarifying nature governing reconveyances of interests in land subject to oil and gas leases issued by the Department of the Interior under the above-mentioned act. All amendatory language of this character, suggested in the report received by the committee from the Department of the Interior, has been adopted. A full explanation of the need for such amendments is contained in the Department's report, which is set forth below with the report of the Bureau of the Budget.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1956.
HON. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MURRAY: This is in reply to your request for the views of this Department on S. 746, a bill to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands which, we understand, supersedes S. 536, a bill to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands.

We would have no objection to the enactment of S. 746, if it were amended in accordance with our suggestions below.

Section 1 of S. 746, if enacted, would require the Secretary of the Army to convey the mineral interests in lands acquired by the United States for the Garrison Dam project, upon application, to any Indian tribe or any person (or his heirs) from whom the lands were acquired, upon the payment of a purchase price equal to the fair market value of the mineral interests, but not more than 5 percent of the purchase price paid for the land by the United States. Section 2 of the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Army to include in each conveyance such reservations and restrictions as he may deem advisable for purposes relating to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir or for other purposes that are in the public interest.

Since all of the lands to which this bill is applicable were acquired by the Department of the Army and are at this time subject to its jurisdiction, that Department is in a much better position than we to comment on the merits of the bill from a substantive standpoint. However, these lands are subject to the Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands (30 U. S. C., 1952 ed., secs. 351-359), under which this Department is authorized to issue, with the concurrence of the Department of the Army, oil and gas leases on the lands. Twenty-six such leases were issued during the period from January 1953 to December 1954, and applications for additional leases are pending. Moreover, the beneficiaries of the bill would include the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, and individual members of that Indian tribal group.

In the event favorable consideration is given to the enactment of S. 746, we recommend that it be amended in five respects.

1. The bill as now worded extends the privilege of obtaining a reconveyance of the mineral interests in the lands affected by its provisions to the former owners, if living, and, if deceased, to their "heirs." It may be questioned, however, whether the term "heirs" is entirely adequate to cover situa-

tions where the former owner has disposed of his estate by a will. We suggest, therefore, that at each of the 3 places where this term appears in the bill (p. 1, line 5; p. 2, line 3; and p. 2, line 6) the words "or devisees" be inserted immediately after the word "heirs". If this were done, we consider that the privilege of reacquiring the mineral interests of a deceased owner would be exercisable by those persons who, under the laws of the State of North Dakota governing the descent and testamentary disposition of real property, would have succeeded to such mineral interests had they remained as part of the estate of such former owner at the time of his death.

2. The bill as now worded does not identify with as much clarity as would be desirable the situations to which it is intended to apply. The person from whom surface rights were acquired by the United States for the Garrison Dam project frequently did not convey full mineral rights to the United States. In some cases this was because the mineral rights in the lands already belonged to the United States, having been reserved to it in the original patents or other instruments under which the lands were held by the surface owners. Thus, it is estimated that about 3,500 acres of the acquired lands were subject to a reservation of full mineral deposits, and that about one-fourth of the acquired area was subject to a reservation of the coal deposits. In other cases the surface owners were unable to convey full mineral rights to the United States because they had made conveyances or leases of such rights to third parties. As a consequence of this situation, it was necessary for the Government to obtain relinquishments of mineral rights in hundreds of instances from persons other than the surface owners. In still other cases, some mineral rights were excepted from acquisition by the United States. Thus, we understand that oil and gas rights have been retained by the former surface owners in a number of instances.

In these circumstances we believe it most important that the bill should clearly express the principle that former surface owners, as well as former owners of mineral leases or grants, in the area affected by the bill are to be entitled to a reconveyance of only the particular mineral interests which the United States acquired from these owners. To this end we suggest the following amendments: (1) at page 1, line 6, strike out the words "lands or interests therein were" and insert in lieu thereof the words "any mineral interest in lands or any estate in lands that included a mineral interest was"; and (2) at page 2, line 4, strike out the words "in such lands as were" and insert in lieu thereof the words "that were so."

3. It is believed that the United States should benefit, in any reconveyance of mineral interests to former owners, from any increase in the value ascribed to those mineral interests while title to them is in the United States. For this reason, we believe that the provision in S. 746 which limits the price to be charged for the reconveyance of mineral interests to 5 percent of the purchase price paid for the land by the United States should be removed, and that the price charged the former owners should in every case be the fair market value of the mineral interests. Since the date of the enactment of S. 746 will be the time at which the policy of returning title to the mineral interests to the former owners will be effectively established, it would be appropriate to provide that the price to be charged the former owners be the fair market value of the mineral interests upon that date. To achieve these ends, we suggest the insertion of the words "upon the date of approval of this act" immediately after the word "interests" at page 2, line 7, and the deletion of the phrase "but not in excess of 5 percent

of the purchase price paid for the land by the Government" at page 2, lines 8-10.

4. In many of the situations where separate mineral interests in the same lands were acquired from two or more persons, restoration of the mineral interests acquired from one would be both impractical and inequitable unless accomplished as part of a restoration of the status quo with respect to all. Particularly is this true where a mineral lease was involved. In such a situation a satisfactory restoration could hardly be effected without the consummation of an agreement between the former lessor and former lessee reinstating the obligations created by the former lease, or substituting new obligations. Hence, the bill should condition the reconveyance of the interests of lessors or lessees or of other fractional, partial, conditional or future interests upon a showing that the parties in interest have worked out whatever arrangements may be necessary in order to avoid unfairness and to permit proper utilization of the mineral deposits. For this purpose, we suggest that the following provisions be added at the end of section 1 of the bill:

"Provided, That where mineral interests in the same lands were acquired from more than one person or tribe, no conveyance shall be made unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the proposed conveyance will operate in a manner which will be fair and just to each person (and the heirs or devisees of any such deceased person) or tribe from whom any mineral interest in such lands was acquired by the United States, and which will not prejudice the proper conservation and development of the mineral deposits affected by the conveyance. For the purposes of this act former mineral interests, whether or not in the same lands, may be combined or divided in such manner as may be requested by the applicant or applicants and approved by the Secretary."

5. As pointed out in the forepart of this report, some of the lands affected by the bill are subject to outstanding oil and gas leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands. We believe that the underlying the bill probably is to transfer the interests of the United States in these leases to the former owners of the mineral deposits covered by such leases, in the event the former owners apply for the reconveyance of their former interests in these deposits. If this is the true intent, we believe it needs to be spelled out in the terms of the bill. Furthermore, serious objections would exist to the conveyance of mineral interests in lands that are subject to an outstanding Federal mineral lease unless such interests cover all of the mineral deposits that are subject to the particular lease involved. Partial assignments of leases or of reversioners or reversions in leased mineral deposits could result in burdening the lessees as well as the United States with additional and costly problems of accounting, operations and administration. Hence, we recommend that it leased mineral deposits are to be included within the application of the bill, such application be limited to situations where all of the interests of the United States in all of the mineral deposits subject to the particular lease involved are eligible for reconveyance under the bill, and where the effect of the reconveyance will be to transfer the entire interests of the United States in the lease to a single grantee or to several grantees holding as tenants in common. Both of the matters discussed in this paragraph could appropriately be handled by adding to the bill a new section, reading substantially as follows:

"Sec. 3. In the event all of the mineral interests of the United States in and to all of the mineral deposits that are subject to any one lease, permit, license, or contract issued under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired

Lands, approved August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913; 30 U. S. C., 1952 ed., secs. 351-359), as amended, are otherwise eligible for conveyance under section 1 of this act to a single grantee, or to several grantees as tenants in common, then such conveyance shall contain an assignment of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such lease, permit, license, or contract, including the right to all rentals, royalties, and other payments accruing under such lease, permit, license, or contract after the effective date of such conveyance. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, minerals deposits that are subject to any such lease, permit, license, or contract shall not be eligible during its continuance for conveyance under this act. Nothing contained in this act shall affect the continued validity of any such lease, permit, license, or contract or any rights arising thereunder."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

WESLEY A. D'EWART,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

HON. JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, United States Senate
Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will refer to our letter to you of February 10, 1955, concerning S. 536 and S. 746, bills which would authorize the return to former owners of mineral rights acquired in connection with Garrison Dam.

In that letter it was stated that the Bureau of the Budget would have no objection to enactment of these measures if amended to provide that the United States shall receive the full fair market value of mineral interests in these lands. Since that time we have reviewed our position on this legislation in the light of discussions with representatives of the Indian interests involved, and we have concluded that we would have no objection to enactment of these bills, if amended to provide that the United States shall receive for the mineral interests in these lands their full fair market value appraised as of the date of enactment of the legislation. It is understood that such a provision would be satisfactory to the Indian interests.

Sincerely yours,

PERCY RAPPAPOORT,
Assistant Director.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I commend the Senator from Louisiana for the protection which he has sought to give the taxpayers of the country by including in the bill provision for payment for the mineral rights.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do I correctly understand that, in addition to the mineral rights, the land itself is to be returned to the original owners?

Mr. LONG. No. In 1951 the Department of the Army changed its policy with regard to land acquisition, recognizing that, in acquiring floodways and lands to be flooded by dams, it is not necessary to acquire mineral rights, particularly mineral rights to oil and gas.

Therefore, since 1951, the policy seems to have been that unless it is necessary, the Department of the Army does not acquire mineral rights in order to have a dam in a certain area.

In this instance the landowners would like to be placed in a situation in which they could buy back the mineral rights. They would have to pay more for such mineral rights than the Government paid them, because there has been oil exploration in the area. Under the terms of the bill, they would pay the fair market value of such mineral rights.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ROY M. HOFHEINZ AND HIS WIFE IRENE

The bill (H. R. 3738) for the relief of Roy M. Hofheinz and his wife Irene was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT SHIP SALES ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1883, S. 3113, which was placed at the foot of the calendar. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3113) to amend section 9 (c) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. When the bill was considered previously on the call of the calendar, an explanation was asked for. Does the Senator from Connecticut renew his request in that regard?

Mr. PURTELL. The Senator from Connecticut does not renew his request, and he offers no objection to the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce were previously agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM TO SERVE THE DISTRICT OF CO- LUMBIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That concludes the call of the calendar. Under the order previously entered, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is S. 3073.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3073) to provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve the District of Columbia and its environs; to create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out the provisions of this act; and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the unanimous-consent agreement which was entered into on Monday last and which governs the further consideration of the unfinished business.

The legislative clerk read the unanimous-consent agreement, as follows:

Ordered, That, effective on Wednesday, May 9, 1956, at the conclusion of the calendar call, during the further consideration of the bill S. 3073, the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority Act, debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the majority leader: *Provided*, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of the final passage of the said bill debate shall be limited to 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the majority and minority leaders: *Provided*, That the said leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, yield additional time to any Senator on any amendment, motion, or appeal. (May 7, 1956.)

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have two amendments which perhaps will not take long to consider. I call up, first, the amendment I now send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 71, after line 22, it is proposed to insert:

(e) In the event that Authority acquires specific items of real property or tangible personal property by eminent-domain proceedings under the provisions of this section, it shall take not less than the entire interest in such items of property which is vested in the owner thereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator from Florida desire?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself 3 minutes.

This amendment is offered not only by myself but by the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse] and the distinguished junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. Allott]. This is a matter which was discussed at some length on the floor of the Senate during the debate day before yesterday, and was agreed upon at that time. I know of no one participating in the debate or who was present at that time who was not in accord with the provisions of the amendment. Under the amendment, if the owner has a fee simple title, the Authority must in condemnation proceedings, condemn the fee simple title. If the owner has a less important title, for instance, a possessory interest, such possessory interest must be taken as a whole.

The amendment, if adopted, will bring an end to any thought that the Authority might condemn less than the full interest in any property, and, particularly, might condemn for only a period of time such capital assets as rolling stock, street cars, buses, and the like.

Mr. President, I believe there is no objection to the amendment. I know of none. I yield back the remainder of my time, unless the Senator from Oregon or the Senator from Colorado wishes to supplement anything I have said.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, unless some Senator wishes to speak in opposition to the amendment, I shall be glad to yield back our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. Holland] for himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I send forward another amendment, also offered for myself, the Senator from Oregon, and the Senator from Colorado, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Florida will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 67, after line 3, it is proposed to strike out lines 4 to 12, inclusive.

At the beginning of line 13, it is proposed to change "(c)" to "(b)."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this amendment also relates to a matter which was discussed in some detail on the floor day before yesterday. The question discussed was whether under the bill it was wise to give to the Authority the right to condemn the capital stock of a corporation which was the owner of assets desired by the Authority.

I believe it was agreed during the debate that such a provision was inserted as an alternative provision to be used only if further condemnation proved to be inadequate.

I have understood from the Senator from Oregon that on checking the matter it has been discovered that this particular provision did not have reference, under the plan of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to capital stock of the transit company, but, instead, to another situation entirely.

I find that we are all in accord with the feeling that it would be unwise to give to the Authority the right of condemnation of both capital stock and the assets represented by the capital stock, so that, in effect, by condemning both, the Authority would be sitting on both sides of the table representing the then operator of the line and also representing holders of the remaining assets of the transit company. It seems to me, Mr. President, that that would be particularly unwise when it is realized that by condemning only that part of the stock held by the present operating group of the company, the officers of the District of Columbia could be substituted for the corporate officers of the corporation and would then be in control of the assets of the corporation in which the minority stockhold-

ers have an interest. I am advised that there are 2,500 of those stockholders, all told.

It appears that the Senators who have discussed this matter are in substantial accord, and unless some Senator wishes to supplement my brief remarks, I shall be glad to yield back the remainder of my time. I shall be glad to yield time to either the Senator from Oregon, the Senator from Colorado, or the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I am on the floor at this time for the purpose of yielding back the time, because there seems to be no opposition to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I call up at this time my amendment "5-7-56-C" and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 81, line 19, it is proposed to strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a comma and the following:

And shall make and promulgate rules and regulations governing the conditions of employment of such personnel as may be employed by the Authority, including, but not limited to, the selection, appointment, reemployment, promotion, demotion, suspension, and dismissal of such personnel according to merit and fitness and without regard to political, religious, or racial considerations; the fixing of pay and hours of employment; the establishment of an employee grievance procedure; and the establishment of leave, welfare, and pension privileges, subject to the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement then in effect or thereafter adopted.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I yield myself 3 minutes.

I believe there is no objection to this amendment as it is now written. The purpose of it is to make more definite and certain the language of the bill itself. The bill provides a rather elaborate and complete personnel and arbitration system, but fails to give the Authority the fundamental right of writing rules and regulations under which the work shall be carried on. That has now been done by this amendment.

I have no further remarks to make concerning the amendment, unless some other Senator wishes to comment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Is it the Senator's interpretation that the use of the word "subject" on line 5, page 2, makes the amendment refer to the entire section?

Mr. ALLOTT. Yes; it is. That is my purpose.

If no other Senator wishes to speak on the amendment, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of the time on the other side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I call up my amendment "5-7-56-F," and I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 82, lines 20 to 23, it is proposed to strike out the following:

Subject to the provision that such employees as may not be absorbed at time of transfer shall retain their employment status and employment rights.

On page 83, following the sentence ending in line 1, it is proposed to insert the following new sentence:

Any person employed by such transit utility who is not, at the time the Authority acquires such utility, offered transfer and appointment as an employee of the Authority shall, for a period ending August 14, 1958, have a right of seniority for purposes of employment and employment benefits under the Authority in a position comparable to the position he last occupied while employed by such transit utility or in any other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform, in accordance with any collective bargaining agreement then in effect.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I yield myself 3 minutes.

The purpose of the amendment is to spell out, in behalf of the employees, all the rights they shall have under the proposed Authority.

In the bill as printed, on page 82, beginning in line 20, the language reads:

Subject to the provision that such employees as may not be absorbed at time of transfer shall retain their employment status and employment rights.

That language was considered to be too vague. Therefore, I have prepared the amendment for the purpose of spelling out specifically the employment rights and benefits which the employees shall have when they transfer or are transferred to the Authority. The amendment makes the language very definite, as contrasted with the rather vague language which is now in the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. MORSE. As the Senator from Colorado knows, I support his amendment.

Does the Senator agree with me that what the amendment proceeds to make crystal clear is that the Authority shall not be required to employ any number of employees in excess of the number required to operate the system; but that any employees who are necessarily laid off will be, nevertheless, protected in their security rights if, as, and when additional employees must be hired, and that the Authority will at least offer top priority to those who were laid off because they were not needed at a particular time in the operation of the system?

What is sought to be done by the section of which the Senator's amendment will become a part is simply to make clear two things: First, that the Author-

ity does not have to hire employees who are not needed to operate the system; second, if, as, and when the Authority needs to hire additional employees, it shall respect the seniority rights of the employees who were laid off.

Mr. ALLOTT. The Senator from Oregon has made abundantly clear the purpose of the amendment. It is not the intention of the amendment that the transit Authority will have to accept more employees than it needs, but the amendment protects the seniority of the employees when they are transferred. It was thought best to spell out that provision specifically in order that the rights of the employees would be made crystal clear.

Mr. President, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time on the amendment.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, on our side, we are prepared to yield back the remainder of our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I call up my amendment "5-7-56-D" and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 85 it is proposed to strike out the period in line 11, and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon, and between lines 11 and 12 to insert the following:

(10) For the purposes of the act approved August 9, 1955 (Public Law 330, 84th Cong.; 69 Stat. 624), the government of the District of Columbia and the Authority shall be deemed to be agencies of the United States, and such act shall in every respect be applicable to the officers and employees of the government of the District of Columbia and of the Authority.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Since this is an amendment which, as I understand, will not be readily accepted, and because of the importance of the amendment, I wonder if it would be agreeable to the acting majority leader to have a quorum call, without the time for the quorum call being charged to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair inquire through the minority leader whether the Senator from Colorado has any other amendment to call up which may be noncontroversial?

Mr. ALLOTT. I have no more amendments. This will be the last one, so far as I know.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thought that if there were any other amendments which were of a noncontroversial nature, they might be disposed of first.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I had understood there were no additional amendments to be offered by the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I agreed to the suggestion of the distinguished minority leader that there be

a quorum call, the time for the call to be charged to neither side.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will I retain the privilege of the floor?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I include, as a part of my unanimous-consent request, that the Senator from Colorado shall retain the privilege of the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be understood.

The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Allott | Frear | Long |
| Beall | Fulbright | McCarthy |
| Bricker | Holland | McNamara |
| Butler | Hruska | Morse |
| Byrd | Jackson | Neuberger |
| Carlson | Johnson, Tex. | Payne |
| Case, N. J. | Johnston, S. C. | Schoeppel |
| Case, S. Dak. | Kennedy | Smith, Maine |
| Cotton | Kerr | Smith, N. J. |
| Curtis | Knowland | Watkins |
| Daniel | Langer | Williams |
| Dworshak | Lehman | Wofford |

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. LAIRD and Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] is absent on official business attending the atomic energy tests in the South Pacific.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senators from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from California [Mr. LUCHEL], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent because of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FREAR in the chair). A quorum is not present.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BENDER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BUSH, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. DUFF, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GORE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HENNINGSON, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MARTIN of Iowa, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. MONROE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. POTTER, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. THYE, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. YOUNG entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEUBERGER in the chair). A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT].

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

SENATOR WALTER F. GEORGE, OF GEORGIA

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, we have all heard this morning with deep regret the news that the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is retiring from the Senate at the end of this term. All of us must respect the considerations of health which have impelled him to his decision. But, Mr. President, all of us feel a deep sense of sorrow that a friend and a leader is leaving this body.

WALTER F. GEORGE is one American whose place in history is already assured. For many years Senator GEORGE has enriched our public life with his statesmanlike advice and his always sound counsel.

WALTER GEORGE has been the man of calm reflection, of deep thought, of wide knowledge.

WALTER GEORGE has been the man upon whom all of us have leaned for support and for strength in the turbulent seas of the period following World War II.

WALTER GEORGE is a man whose roots, like those of a mighty oak, are planted deep in the soil of his native Georgia; but in a very real sense WALTER GEORGE is a national figure, and a world figure.

WALTER GEORGE's name has become a household word in every dwelling in our land and across the seas and the oceans. In far away countries, and in places which are alien and strange, WALTER GEORGE is a magic figure, who symbolizes all that is best and noble in the United States.

I like to think that he embodies the finest traditions of this great Nation—courage, determination, moderation, and a desire to solve rather than to aggravate or exaggerate the problems of our time. I believe that every good American will join me in that thought.

I trust that I may be forgiven a personal note. WALTER GEORGE is to me more than a great leader, more than a towering figure of statesmanship. He is also one of my closest and most dearly beloved personal friends. For the past few years we have sat side by side in the Senate. He has always given me the advice and counsel of a wise father. Without him, I do not believe I would have done as well as I have.

The news tickers have carried the announcement of the President that he has offered Senator GEORGE a place in keeping with his great talents. This is a wise act, an act of patriotism. We can ill afford to lose such talents, and whatever the future may have in store, the people of America will always hold WALTER F. GEORGE, of Georgia, deeply enshrined in their hearts as a champion without fear, and a statesman for the ages.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I would not wish this opportunity to pass without, on behalf of the minority, rising

and joining the majority leader in his admirable and timely statement regarding the services which WALTER GEORGE has rendered his country. He has not only been a tower of strength in the United States Senate, ably representing his State of Georgia, but in a very real sense he has been and is a Senator of the United States.

He has carried heavy burdens in the Senate. As chairman for many years of the Committee on Finance, and subsequently as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he has participated and been leader in many of the great decisions affecting the fiscal and foreign policies of our country.

He has carried forward the high traditions of the Senate and of the Government of the United States in developing and maintaining a bipartisan foreign policy, so that in meeting great international problems we could present to the world a united front.

Senator WALTER GEORGE is loved and respected in the Senate equally on both sides of the aisle.

Of course, all of us regret the news that he will leave the Senate at the end of his present term in January 1957. However, I think that we can temper our regret by the knowledge that he is not leaving the service of the Government and of the people of the United States. Inasmuch as we will not have him with us in the Senate after the present Congress has concluded its business, it is stimulating and satisfying to know that he will be using his talents and great abilities in helping to represent the Government of the United States in meeting some of the great problems confronting us in the North Atlantic alliance.

I know of no man who could be selected by the President of the United States who has a better background than Senator WALTER GEORGE. When the chips are down, Senator GEORGE acts as an American in meeting the great challenges that confront us.

He has never been a narrow or a bitter partisan. He has served, of course, the great party with which he is affiliated. But, more than that, he has served the United States, which he loves.

All of us regret that he is leaving the Senate, but all of us rejoice that he will have more years of service to give to the Government and to the people of the United States.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, one of the privileges that I treasure most highly is that I have been a close and intimate associate of Senator WALTER GEORGE for more than 23 years. We are now desk mates in the Senate, and I have sat next to him in the Senate Finance Committee for a long time. It has been an association that I shall value as long as I live, because I feel I have had the opportunity to know intimately one of the greatest statesmen of this age.

No one can be associated with Senator GEORGE without forming for him a rare kind of love and admiration which seldom occurs in human relationships. He has one of the greatest intellects among men in public life. His kind consideration to all endears him to his colleagues.

There has never been a time, I believe, in the history of our country when we

have needed so much men of the character and the capacity possessed by WALTER GEORGE. He will leave a void in the Senate deliberations and in the work of important committees of which he is a member that it will be impossible, in my opinion, to fill.

Of him it can be said that his actions always are determined by what in his conscience he believes to be for the best interests of his country.

I was more than shocked when I heard of his determination not to be a candidate for reelection. We in the Senate will miss him sorely. Throughout his career he has always borne serious responsibilities, and I can only hope that his future work will provide him with the opportunity to contribute the judgments of his superb intellect in his patriotic effort to accomplish those things which will add to the progress and security of America.

My friendship for him and my close association with him during our service in the Senate will ever remain one of the finest memories in my life. I sincerely hope our paths will cross frequently in the future so that, in the future as in the past, I can derive inspiration from his courage, his patriotism, and the fine judgment with which he is so richly endowed.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I share the feelings expressed by the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], about the great Senator GEORGE.

The avenues available to human beings for progress and eminence are limited and cherished. A man may become a great father, a great husband, a great friend, a great businessman, or a great statesman. WALTER GEORGE has achieved eminence in all these fields.

I have a new concept of statesmanship and patriotism because I have had the opportunity and privilege of being closely associated for nearly 8 years with WALTER GEORGE, of Georgia. I have become aware of a broader view of devotion to a man's native State. I have learned anew of the power of intellect and wisdom, as manifested by articulate eloquence.

As a boy, it was my privilege to hear William Jennings Bryan when he was rightly regarded as the most eloquent voice in his party. Mr. President, the voice of WALTER GEORGE is just as eloquent. He has an even greater authority and understanding and realization of the subjects to which he addresses himself and the relative position they occupy in respect to the welfare of his country and its people.

I realize the contribution he has made to bipartisan support of the foreign policy of the United States, whether under a Democratic or a Republican President. I am deeply aware that WALTER GEORGE is a great Democrat. No stronger voice was ever lifted in the Senate in defense of the rights and privileges and the opportunity to make the progress which belong to the average citizen, including the farmer.

Mr. President, as the years come and go, WALTER GEORGE's stature and eminence in the fields of public service which

he has adorned will become larger and larger and be more and more deeply appreciated.

WALTER GEORGE is a great friend. I appreciate the words of the distinguished majority leader on that point. I have no fonder feeling as regards my membership in the Senate than my association with the great Senator from Georgia.

To say that I personally will miss him is an understatement. In my judgment, he is the tallest timber in the great group of mighty trees we know as the United States Senate. When he leaves his place here, there will be a void in the forest as the eye looks toward the sky. Certainly, when he came to the Senate he filled a vacancy. When he leaves there will be a void which I do not expect to see filled in my lifetime.

I am happy that he has been offered a position of responsibility by the President of the United States, because, great as he is as a husband and father, as a friend, and as a champion of the common people, he has achieved his greatest eminence as a patriot.

So, Mr. President, in whatever position he may find himself, as a private citizen, as a representative of his President in an important position in the field of the development of peace, or as an adviser to friends of his in this body, I know that so long as he lives he will continue to be one of the greatest patriots America has ever known. We who have been privileged to serve with him count ourselves fortunate by reason of the blessing of his friendship, association, and the opportunity we have had to walk side by side with him.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I am sure that all Members of the Senate have heard with sorrow that the dean of the Senate, the able WALTER GEORGE, has decided to retire from membership in this body.

I am deeply pleased to know that the President of the United States hopes to be able to continue to make use of the services of this great man in a position with the NATO organization. I think it was particularly fortunate that a great Republican, Warren Austin, was called upon by a Democratic President to take a responsible position with the United Nations. In the same spirit I think it is extremely pleasing that a great Democrat, such as WALTER GEORGE, can be called upon by a Republican President to assume responsibilities in a world organization. I know that in whatever work he shall undertake he will take with him the confidence, the faith, and the loyal friendship of every Member of this body.

In the case of another great American it was once said that the people were proud of him because of the enemies he had made. I should like to feel that the Members of this body are proud of WALTER GEORGE because of the friends he has made. I think it is a good thing once in a while for a man in an eminent position to have made enemies because of his stand, but I think it is a notable thing that WALTER GEORGE has made friends because of the way he has handled great questions, and because of the way he has treated all his fellow

Members on the floor and off the floor of the Senate.

It is with a profound sense of personal loss that we who are to remain in the Senate realize that we shall not have him with us as a wise friend and counsellor after the conclusion of his term. I think the Nation can ill afford to lose him from the Senate of the United States. I hope it will be the privilege of the American people long to make use of his fine judgment and long to hear the ringing tones of his voice as he speaks out in behalf of the things to which he has pledged allegiance and to which he has given his very life.

We regard him as a truly great man, not because he has remained in the Senate a long time where he has rendered great service to the people of his State and Nation, although he has done that, but because it has been truly an inspiration to the Members of the Senate to have known him, and he will long be remembered as one of the kindest men who ever served in this body.

We shall miss him very much. I hope this great American will relieve that situation by coming frequently to Washington and giving us many opportunities to renew the friendship we have enjoyed with him.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I rise to pay my tribute to our friend, Senator GEORGE.

I have known WALTER GEORGE ever since I became a Member of the Senate, and I have received from him the uniformly courteous treatment he accords to everyone. But beyond that, Mr. President, I have had the privilege of being intimately acquainted with him during the 10 years I have been a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. Of course, he has been a bulwark of strength in our approach to foreign problems. I do not know how a man of his vision, his thoughtful approach, his ability to see all sides of problems, can be replaced. I know I speak for all the Members of this body when I say that he really is irreplaceable.

But beyond his ability, his statesmanship, beyond the affection in which he is held by all the Members of the Senate and, in fact, by all the people of the Nation, I wish to pay tribute to him as a warm personal friend, because I have found that WALTER GEORGE and his wife, "Miss Lucy," are two of the finest people whose friendship my wife and I have ever enjoyed. I wish to express our sorrow at his leaving the Senate and to wish him great success in his new assignment to the NATO organization.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, it was with profound regret that I heard of the decision of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] to retire from the Senate.

It is difficult to imagine the Senate without the steady hand of Senator GEORGE. He has been at the helm, so to speak, ever since I have been in this body, so it will be certainly a very drastic change for me as well as for the Senate as a whole to lose his leadership.

It would be presumptuous on my part to attempt to tell this body about the great qualities of leadership possessed by

the Senator from Georgia. Many Senators have known him longer than I, and all of us have observed the wisdom with which he has handled so many of the most important problems to come before this body.

During the past 10 years I have served on the Committee on Foreign Relations with the distinguished chairman of that committee. He has always been a steadying influence in the deliberations of that committee. His great experience and his profound knowledge of the Constitution and of the Nation's history have been of invaluable aid to the deliberations of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. President, I could continue at length to discuss the great contributions which Senator GEORGE has made to the work of this body and to the welfare of his country. All that I might say, however, can be summed up in the simple phrase that he has been and is "a fine public servant." He has served his country and his State well. It is men like WALTER GEORGE who have made our Nation a strong and free community of civilized human beings which is the hope of the world. He deserves the acclaim of all free people, everywhere.

I know that I shall sorely miss his advice and leadership on the committee and on this floor.

I wish him and "Miss Lucy" Godspeed and many years of happiness which they so richly deserve.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think it is utterly impossible adequately to portray in words the confidence, the respect, and the affection in which WALTER GEORGE has been held by all his colleagues throughout his service in this body. He is a man of wisdom, a man of eloquence, a man of great influence, a man of vision, and, above all, a man of human understanding. He understands people. He understands their motives, and he understands the great principles upon which our Government was founded. There is no one who has ever associated with him who has not been enriched by such association. He left his mark upon everyone with whom he associated, a mark which meant the improvement and growth of those who worked on his committees or on the floor of the Senate with him.

There are many, many things to be said about the contributions which he has made to the welfare of the people of our country in all grades and all classes.

I was happy to have had the opportunity to serve with him before the end of the last war, when he brought to the floor a resolution providing for the creation of a special committee on economic policy and planning for the postwar period. Out of this committee, of which he was the chairman, and of which he was the guiding influence, came substantial legislation which prevented the development of the disastrous influences which so frequently follow great wars. Senator GEORGE was the author of legislation which made it possible for the United States to pass easily from the turmoil of active war to the rebuilding of civil life.

Senator GEORGE is a great man in the truest sense of the word. I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, a

greater man never stood on the floor of this Chamber.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have listened to the majority leader, the minority leader, and my other colleagues. With what they have said concerning the qualities and character of WALTER GEORGE as a Senator and as a man, I agree. He is an American statesman in the best sense of that word. He has had much to do with keeping our Nation financially sound because of his decisions when he was chairman of the Committee on Finance; and as the present chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations he has shown that he always rises above partisanship in his decisions on international problems.

I should like to express the personal sense of pride Mrs. Saltonstall and I feel that we can call WALTER GEORGE and his wife, "Miss Lucy," our friends. Many, many times I have enjoyed our friendly conversations in the Capitol. Frequently I have listened to his convincing arguments on difficult problems. Often I have consulted with him.

We shall miss WALTER GEORGE in the Senate. I shall miss his friendly smile and fine sense of humor. But we shall follow him eagerly as he continues his service for his country in the halls and committee rooms of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I join with his many friends in congratulating him upon undertaking this new and all-important assignment in a period of great uncertainty in the world.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I heard this morning the sad news that Senator GEORGE intends to retire from the Senate at the end of his term. I sent him a note in which I said, "I always respect your judgment, but in this instance I am heartbroken over your decision."

In my opinion, the American people will suffer a great loss when Senator GEORGE walks out of this Chamber into retirement, because he has become the architect of foreign-policy decisions in the Senate under the advice-and-consent clause of the Constitution. Frankly, I know of no greater service Senator GEORGE possibly could render the people of the United States than to continue as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, but, I yield to his judgment. At the same time I think he should know of the high regard all of us have for him and of our appreciation of the great leadership he has given to the Senate in respect to foreign-policy matters. I say that as one who has not always agreed with him, and still does not, on some foreign-policy issues. But I know of no possible assignment which could be given to him outside the Senate in which he could make so great a contribution to the peace and security of this Nation as he could make if he continued to serve as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I thought this should be said by one who at the same time respects the decision he has made, to retire from the Senate. I wish him Godspeed in any new assignment he undertakes; and I know that whatever that assignment may be, the people of the United States

will be the rich beneficiaries of his future service.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I have just come from a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations, over which Senator GEORGE was presiding. Word came to me that some of my colleagues had been paying tribute to him in view of the announcement that he would not stand for reelection, so I felt I must come to the Chamber and add a few words to what I know my colleagues would say about the remarkable ability and wonderful qualifications of Senator GEORGE for the positions he has occupied, about the notable work he has done as a Member of the Senate, and the loss we will sustain when his term comes to an end.

If I am not mistaken, Senator GEORGE has served in the Senate for a generation. That is 34 years—a remarkably long time. During that time he has acquired information and knowledge which has made him a great authority in two special fields, the field of fiscal affairs and taxation, and the field of foreign relations. We have all benefited by his experience, because he has shared it with us, especially in times of crisis. We have benefited not only by his knowledge, but also by his wisdom and by the application of his knowledge and wisdom to the changing conditions in the world.

I hope sincerely that both our country and the world will continue to benefit by the counsel and advice of Senator GEORGE at critical junctures. I earnestly trust that when he ceases to sit in the Senate, he will serve in some other position befitting his unequalled qualifications, and that we will still be able to avail ourselves of his experience, wisdom and judgment.

Having worked with Senator GEORGE for so many years in the Senate, I felt I could not let the opportunity pass without saying these few words.

There is one other qualification which adds to his value to us, but which will not, of course, be available if he is in some other position, and that is his unrivaled power of presentation. When he has mastered all the facts in a case, he can not only present them clearly to his colleagues in the Senate, but can also draw the inferences from them convincingly, and do it with a zeal and an enthusiasm which in themselves are moving.

When the time comes—and it will not be until next year that we will lose his voice in the Senate—I am certain we will have lost something which is irreplaceable.

Mr. President, I felt that I must say these few words. Now I feel that I must return to sit beside Senator GEORGE in a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, from time to time each Member of the United States Senate is referred to as a leader. Perhaps in a very real sense each Member of this body is a leader, particularly in the thought and action of the people whom he is honored to represent.

Some of us perchance, by fortune of position, seniority, talent, of courage, may upon occasion be a leader among

Senators. Senator WALTER GEORGE surpassed even that occasional, fortunate position. Senator GEORGE was a Senator's Senator, a man whose voice carried great weight, not only with the country, which had come to hold him in such high esteem, but with the more difficult body to lead, though fewer in number, the men composing this great legislative body.

As a new Member of the Senate in January 1953, I sought out the senior Senator from Georgia. He was gentle. He was kind. He was considerate. When I was a Member of the other body of Congress, of course I had known him, but I had not known him in any personal way. I had not known him in a manner to bring me into contact with the warmth of his personality, the gentleness of his spirit, his fine sense of humor, and his understanding of the problems of his colleagues. That element of his leadership in this body explains why he has had such great influence among his colleagues, and with officials of the executive branch of the Government.

That was by no means the only attribute which went into the makeup of the great leader that WALTER GEORGE has been, is, and is yet to be. Few men are blessed with the incisive intellect, the power of logic, the courage of conviction, and the inimitable ability to speak his thoughts in a way that grips the attention of his colleagues.

The news that he will no longer after this year serve in this body renders me disconsolate, and gives me a feeling of depression. This news represents not the passing of an era, but the passing from this Chamber of one of the greatest Senators who has ever graced it. That is not to say that upon all matters I have found him to be my leader. It is unnecessary to say that, Mr. President. It is unnecessary to say it for several reasons, not the least of which is the willingness of the senior Senator from Georgia to concede to all of his colleagues not only the right to disagree, but to concede to them the sincerity of their disagreement.

I could speak at great length upon the attributes of this man, the particular attributes which have made of him a leader among men, a Senator's Senator. Other Senators have already spoken, and therefore I shall conclude by saying that in giving recognition to the merits, the qualities, the influence, and the power of this fine citizen, President Eisenhower has done a grand thing. In his new field of work the senior Senator from Georgia can bring his great talents to bear, not only in a manner to render service to the United States of America in its relationships with the countries of Europe, but I venture to say that he can render a very great service to all members of the North Atlantic Alliance; and, through his talents of persuasion, vision, and understanding, he may make a most valuable contribution to the economic and political unification of Western Europe.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, many years ago it was my privilege to meet the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia in the home of Gov. Max

Gardner, of North Carolina. At that time Governor Gardner told me that in his opinion, without question, Senator GEORGE was our greatest living American.

After knowing Senator GEORGE over the years, I fully agree with that opinion; and it was my very great pleasure to say so in a recent talk in the great Georgia city of Savannah.

Mr. President, it is hard to picture the Senate without WALTER GEORGE. He is loved and completely respected by every Member on both sides of the aisle.

By his decision the Senate will lose its greatest Member.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I know that there is nothing I can add to the very fine statements and tributes which have been made upon the announcement of the forthcoming retirement from the Senate of our distinguished colleague, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the friend of all of us, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. President, I can remember when Senator GEORGE came to the Senate from our neighboring State of Georgia. At that time I was a student in the university. Fourteen years later I came to Congress as a Member of the House, on the other side of the Capitol. I had ample opportunity to observe the work of the Senator from Georgia and to admire his growing stature. I never dreamed in those days, however, that I should some day be a colleague of his in this body of Congress, and, even more than that, to have the privilege of serving under his chairmanship on that great committee of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I have talked with Senator GEORGE frequently regarding his plans. I felt, as everyone must have felt this morning when the announcement finally was made that he was not going to become a candidate for reelection, that it signaled a real loss to this body, certainly to the members of the Foreign Relations Committee who serve under him, and who have served under him during the past several years; and, even more than that, a great loss to our country, and, indeed, to all the free world.

Some of the sting was taken out of the decision of the Senator from Georgia by the announcement and the very fine recognition on the part of President Eisenhower as to the great contribution the Senator from Georgia has yet to make, and the President's request to Senator GEORGE that he remain available for such work as might be given him, specifically, as has been referred to, as the President's special ambassador to NATO.

I am sure we were all delighted with the statement Senator GEORGE made that he would stand ready to be available at all times for such responsibilities and such tasks as the President might think he was capable of assuming.

Mr. President, even though I join with others in expressing my regret at seeing Senator GEORGE leave this body, I want to say that if any man ever earned the right to retire from the trying duties of public service day by day, Senator

GEORGE has earned it, because during the 34 years he has been in the Senate, he has been one of its most active Members.

I know all of us join in wishing for him and "Miss Lucy" many years of great happiness and good health.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, the characteristics of a real statesman are not easily or quickly attained. Perhaps they are inherent qualities born in an individual, and not developed.

In any event, the honor of being designated as a statesman, with all that it implies, has come to but a comparatively few of the many who have served their country in high public office.

Surely we who presently serve in this distinguished body are fortunate in that we have in our midst a personality whose high patriotism, devoted service, deep understanding and appreciation of the Nation's welfare exemplify the qualities of statesmanship to the fullest and finest degree.

The distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, with the wisdom of his many years in Congress, has contributed able leadership in legislative matters affecting the Nation's fiscal affairs, as well as its foreign relations.

His position as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is perhaps the most sensitive and far-reaching assignment which any Member of the Senate can hold.

In his prior leadership of the Finance Committee, Senator GEORGE has presided over and carefully guided tax legislation of the greatest importance.

His success in these matters and in countless others has won for him the appreciation of the entire Nation.

Yet, though, he has always been acutely conscious of the need for the participation of the Federal Government in national affairs, he has also recognized the rights of the individual States, wherein the real strength of our Federal Union is found.

Mr. President, although Senator GEORGE has decided to relinquish the heavy burdens of his present position, we are happy in the thought that he will be available to us for counsel and guidance in the days ahead.

May I wish for him and his gracious "Miss Lucy" many additional years of health and happiness.

I know that as he leaves the Senate, he carries with him the warm and grateful thanks not only of his native State, but of the people of all the other States of the Union, which he has helped to strengthen and prosper through his dedicated service in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it was with a sense of deep personal sadness that I learned today that our distinguished colleague the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] has announced that he will decline to run for reelection.

Georgia owes this man a great deal. The United States of America owes him still more. The free world will be indebted to him for many years to come because of the positive action he has taken in the field of foreign policy, in seeing what he could do to keep the

democracies free, and to stop the onrush of atheistic aggression.

I know that the people of Georgia will miss him from his seat in the United States Senate; and I know, also, that they will remember him fondly and well because of the many contributions he has made to their welfare and betterment.

The people of the United States will miss him, because not only has he been a great Senator from the State of Georgia, but he has also been a great Senator of the United States. Mr. President, as a Senator of the United States, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] has been a recognized leader of national standing as far as all parts of our country were concerned.

I am delighted that Senator GEORGE has accepted an appointment from the President of the United States to be the United States representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the rank of Ambassador. I wish to commend the President for the courtesy, consideration, and understanding he has shown toward this great statesman.

All Members of the Senate are going to miss Senator GEORGE; but I know that Mrs. Mansfield and I will be able, as will the rest of the Members of the Senate, to see Senator GEORGE, of Georgia, one of the Nation's great statesmen, and "Miss Lucy" from time to time, because I am quite certain that in his new position he will return occasionally and will give us the benefit of his advice, his counsel, and his understanding.

So, Mr. President, although we shall miss him very greatly, indeed, after next January, from his seat in this Chamber, we are thankful that in the years to come we shall have the continued benefit of his service, his counsel, and his advice. We shall need them; and no person in the United States is better qualified than is Senator GEORGE, of Georgia, to act in that capacity, so that in the end the United States and the free world as a whole will benefit.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in expressing my regret that the service in the Senate of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is drawing to a close.

His contributions to the welfare of his own State of Georgia and to the Nation as a whole are well known. But I shall remember him especially for his unfailing courtesy and kindness of manner to all of those of us who served with him. We shall miss him greatly.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, it will be a great loss to this body when, commencing with the next Congress, the great senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the dean of the Senate, and our President pro tempore, will no longer be with us.

Senator GEORGE has served in the Senate for 34 years. All Senators know that seniority means a great deal in this body. Yet, Mr. President, the intellect and ability of the senior Senator from Georgia are such that if Senator GEORGE were to commence his service here today, he would be one of the great leaders of this body.

Only those who have served as Members of the Senate can fully understand the tremendous power and influence of

Senator WALTER GEORGE, of Georgia, as a Member of the Senate of the United States.

The brilliance and eloquence of Senator GEORGE have moved this body to take the proper and the wise course when momentous decisions regarding foreign policy, taxes, social security, public welfare, and a great number of other matters were to be made by us. Time and again we have seen him save the day for that which we found to be in the best interests of the Nation.

It has been my privilege to serve under Senator GEORGE as a member of the Senate Committee on Finance, both when he was chairman of the committee and during the time after he stepped aside from its chairmanship, to serve as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He has been a most courteous and fair chairman. He has been sympathetic and helpful to all members of the committee, and has accorded to them every right which could possibly be expected by the committee members.

I believe that all Members of the Senate will agree that the understanding of Senator GEORGE of both our foreign policy problems and our tax problems is superior to that of perhaps any other Member who has ever served in this body.

We shall miss him, and we shall miss his help and advice.

Personally, I have never questioned the judgment of Senator GEORGE, because we have found that time generally proves him right.

If WALTER GEORGE should agree to accept an important position in connection with the foreign affairs of this Nation, I am sure that the bipartisan nature of our foreign policy would be greatly improved. Our position in world councils would be greatly strengthened. I trust that his service in that capacity, if he chooses to accept such an appointment, will be as great as his service in this body.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I was extremely sorry to learn, today, that Senator GEORGE, of Georgia, has decided not to seek reelection this year, and that, accordingly, he will not be a Member of the Senate in the next Congress.

I have not known Senator GEORGE as long or as well as have some of my colleagues, for of course I am very much junior in service to him. I believe that he has served in the Senate longer than has any other present Member and he has won their high respect.

Mr. President, even Members of the Senate who have not always seen eye to eye with Senator GEORGE have recognized that he is a man of great stature, a man of high integrity and intelligence, and of the strictest devotion to duty.

I am sure that Senator GEORGE did not reach his decision to leave the Senate without the most soul-searching and prayerful thought, and for reasons which appeared to him to be completely sound.

Yet the Congress will be poorer when Senator GEORGE leaves this body. The entire Nation, which has profited so long and so greatly by his wise and devoted service, will suffer a serious loss. His long experience in the Senate has made him a most valuable member of both the

Finance Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee and his views have always been respected by his colleagues and in most instances widely supported.

I am very happy, indeed, to know that President Eisenhower has offered him so important a position in the Foreign Service, where Senator GEORGE will, I hope, further strengthen the relationships between the United States and our allies in NATO.

I wish for Senator GEORGE everything good that he may desire for himself in the years which lie ahead. I hope he will be spared with Mrs. George for many, many more years of good health, happiness, and useful service.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, when I learned of Senator GEORGE's decision to retire at the end of this session of Congress I was confronted with mixed emotions.

First, I thought of the loss of his great ability and his unselfish and patriotic service to the Nation and to the world. I thought we could ill-afford to lose the services of such an outstanding Member of the United States Senate at this time when our Nation confronts many delicate international problems.

I thought of how much I would miss him personally. I have had the privilege of serving with him as a member of the Finance Committee for the past few years. He has always been friendly. He has always been willing to advise those of us who are junior members of the committee. It has always been a pleasure to be associated with him when we came to deal with problems of taxation, social security, tariffs, and international trade programs.

I thought also of his many years of devoted service to the country, which entitle him to a few years of rest and retirement after his many fruitful years of service.

I know, too, how much Mrs. George will appreciate the greater opportunities for home life when Senator GEORGE is relieved of some of the burdens which must always be borne by a man who, for so many years, has been prominent in public life.

I make this last statement because this afternoon I rode to the Capitol from the Senate Office Building in the car with Mrs. George. She told me that she felt she had been relieved of a great load today.

Mrs. Carlson and I wish for Senator GEORGE and Mrs. George—"Miss Lucy," as she is affectionately known—a well deserved retirement and rest.

Senator GEORGE is always a perfect gentleman. Not only does he possess great ability, but he is willing to visit and work with those who need his advice and counsel, particularly the younger Members of this body.

I am pleased that again the President has shown sound judgment and has demonstrated his ability to select well-qualified men for important places by offering to Senator GEORGE the most important position as our representative in NATO. In that position he can render outstanding service not only to this Nation but to the world. We would, indeed, be fortunate to have such a representa-

tive. I sincerely hope that he will accept the position.

Personally I shall miss Senator GEORGE's services. I first met him when I became a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in 1938. At that time we began to deal with tax problems. It has been my pleasure to be associated with him for 6 years on the Senate Finance Committee. It was a distinct privilege to have the opportunity to know him and to work with him.

I wish for Senator and Mrs. George a well earned rest and retirement.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I listened with most sincere approval to the fine commendations which have been spoken in regard to our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. Although it has not been my privilege to serve on any committees with him, I wish to add a word of personal appreciation for the counsel and help he has given me in many matters since I first came to the Senate. His door was always open. He had no party inhibitions which might have prevented him from talking over frankly, earnestly, and sincerely with me the problems with which I was concerned at the time.

We regret Senator GEORGE's departure from this body, but we all sincerely hope that he will cross our paths often, and will be frequently among us. We hope that his great talents will continue to be at the service of his Government, as they have been for so many years past.

I know of no one who has been more nobly endowed in so many ways. He has been endowed with ability and experience for the strenuous work in which he has been engaged for more than a quarter of a century in this body.

It has been a great privilege to be associated with him. I wish for him and his family many years of companionship, and, for those who serve their Government, the benefit of many more years of his service, guidance, and counsel.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, like the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], I experience a conflict of emotions, in view of Senator GEORGE's decision about which we have just heard.

Over the years he has been a great tower of strength to the Senate. At first I watched his work from a distance, as closely as I could, especially during the 1930's, when he stood firm on matters of principle which were vital and important to our Nation's economy and to the credit of the Government of the United States.

During my service in the Senate it has been a great privilege to watch him more closely, and to appreciate the great force of his wisdom and personality, and the impact which his intellect has made upon the United States Senate. I doubt if it was ever more clearly shown than last year, at the time when we had under consideration the far eastern treaties pertaining to the islands off the coast of China. I believe Senator GEORGE did more at that time to unify the Senate on a difficult issue than anyone I have ever observed or read about. He supported the President's policy vigorously and

firmly, and in such a way that those of us who were in doubt were able to resolve our doubts by reason of the wisdom of Senator GEORGE, and the forceful way in which he expressed his conclusions on that issue.

I can hardly refrain from saying a personal word to indicate what a great privilege has been his friendship and that of "Miss Lucy," his wonderful wife, for whom Mrs. Bush and I have formed a very real affection.

I have often wished that I might have attained a degree of dignity in the eyes of my wife which would cause her to call me "Mr. BUSH." "Miss Lucy" has always called her husband "Mr. GEORGE" over the many years of their close association. I think we admire them particularly because of the great courtesy which they show not only toward each other, but to all their friends.

We regret the departure of Senator GEORGE from the Senate. We know that both he and Mrs. George will remain close to us, because they are the kind of people who always remain close to their friends.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, when Senator GEORGE announced his retirement from the Senate at the end of this calendar year I felt that I was losing a senatorial father. He has meant just that to me, and I am sure that many other Senators can say the same thing.

Senator GEORGE led us, not by patting us on the back. I do not remember ever having heard him ask me or any other Senator expressly to vote for any measure in which he was especially interested. I doubt whether he asked any other Senator to do so, unless that Senator first approached him. He led and guided us by his logic. He compelled us by the soundness of his own ideas and conclusions. This attribute and the fine qualities of his character and his wisdom and unselfishness all go to make up the real elements of constructive statesmanship. His influence has been so great, and its foundation so secure, that I believe we will still have him with us in many ways even beyond the time of his term of office in the Senate. His influence will live with us, and his example in his approach to matters of state and to the problems of the Nation will continue to be a shining light and a guide for us.

I recall that not too long after I became a Member of the Senate, I came into the Chamber during the latter part of a yea-and-nay vote, and I voted without hearing any of the arguments. Later someone asked me how I had voted. I replied that I had voted against the bill then pending. The person said to me, "Well, there is no use asking you why you voted as you did; you did not hear Senator GEORGE's argument." That was true, Mr. President. Many times we have been indebted to him for his counsel. We have also been indebted to him for his speeches on the floor of the Senate, whereby, because of his compelling logic and sound reasoning, he was able to change votes on the floor, to change the outcome of a vote on an amendment, or on a bill.

Along the line of what was said by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr.

BUSH] that Senator GEORGE's wife refers to him as "Mr. GEORGE," I have never been able to say "Walter," when referring to him, as we ordinarily refer to another Member of the Senate by his first name. It is because there is something compelling about Senator GEORGE's innate dignity, which commands, from my viewpoint, at least, that I give him the great title of gentleman. In the area from which I come, to call a man "Mister" is to give him the title of gentleman.

Mr. President, I should like to say about Senator GEORGE's retirement from the Senate that if he had felt he was physically capable of making a campaign, he would have made it. In view of his thought and his conclusion on that point, I am willing to take his judgment and abide by his verdict, that from a physical standpoint he has probably extended his years of service as far as he feels justified.

I know his influence will continue to be felt in the Senate. I believe he will continue to serve his Nation in some capacity in a truly great way; and from that service I hope he will reap great rewards and satisfactions.

Certainly he can leave the Senate with the knowledge that he is honored and respected, and that he has carved out a career which has brought him enduring fame. As he goes from the Senate, his fine life companion will go with him. She, too, can know that she has played a major part in, and has made a great contribution to, her distinguished husband's career and has been a source of inspiration to him. Among those who have had the pleasure and privilege of being associated with her there are included, of course, our wives, who appreciate and greatly love her.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, when I heard this morning that Senator GEORGE had determined to retire from the Senate, I regretted it exceedingly. I had the privilege of becoming a member of the Committee on Finance when I first came to the Senate. As a result I have been very closely associated with Senator GEORGE during the past 10 years.

During that service, year after year, and day after day, I always considered Senator GEORGE to be an outstanding American. I know he has always made his decisions based on what he thought was in the best interest of America. He was a strong partisan, but he never hesitated to lay aside party considerations if that would result in greater benefit to his country.

My colleagues have made reference to the beautiful association that exists between WALTER GEORGE and "Miss Lucy." They have been an exemplary couple. I have enjoyed their friendship very much. I trust that they will come back frequently and visit with us. I am glad that Senator GEORGE will have an opportunity of continuing to serve America. I consider WALTER GEORGE a granite American. He is a patriot first. He has profound knowledge of his country and of its needs, and he exercises that knowledge for the benefit of the Nation.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the words of tribute which have been spoken by our colleagues today in behalf of the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, the Honorable WALTER F. GEORGE.

Despite his greatness, ability, and busy schedule, Senator GEORGE has been available always for counsel and advice to those of us who are younger in point of service in the Senate.

From the first day of my service in the Senate in 1953 until the present time I have depended upon Senator GEORGE for help in arriving at many of my official and personal decisions, and I know that the same has been true of many of the other younger Members of the Senate.

In the future the wise counsel and patriotic statesmanship of Senator GEORGE will be missed by the Senate and the Nation.

I can add nothing to what has been said except my personal word of appreciation for the honor of having served with Senator GEORGE in the United States Senate, and the inspiration and assistance which he has furnished all of us who have had the privilege of being numbered among his colleagues.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I have not had the privilege of serving on a committee with Senator WALTER F. GEORGE, the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia. But I did have the privilege of sitting as a member of the Committee on Armed Services in the joint sessions of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services at which the two distinguished Senators from Georgia presided. The senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] presided as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] presided as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services at the joint session of the two committees when they were considering the so-called Formosa resolution last year.

The deliberations lasted for about 3 days, and at their close one of the very highly respected senior Senators of the Senate made the remark that in his 20 years of service in the Senate he had never been called upon to vote on a more important question. I mention that merely to reflect the atmosphere of the committee sessions at which the Senator from Georgia presided as the primary chairman. The fact that out of the joint sessions of the committees came a resolution of a character which commanded the respect and support it did in the Senate was in no small degree due to the wise guidance of the sessions of the joint committees by Senator GEORGE.

In another capacity I suppose I have had an experience which, so far as I know, no other Member of the Senate has had. When the select committee was created a few months ago to investigate a certain incident, the Senator from Georgia was named chairman of that committee. To a degree which I did not realize at the time, my own veracity, and my own standing in the Senate, perhaps, were at stake at the time. In going before that select committee, I, as a person whose statement was being investigated or considered, had no doubt

in my own mind of the fairness and sound approach which would be taken by the committee under the chairmanship of Senator GEORGE.

I may be pardoned for saying that under those circumstances no higher expression of confidence could be given by anyone than the attitude I had in my own mind and heart when I knew that Senator GEORGE was selected as chairman and was to preside during that particular study and investigation.

Mr. President, throughout my entire experience in the Senate and in the House of Representatives Senator GEORGE has been regarded as one of the great statesmen of the United States. That was true at the time when it was reported that an effort was to be made to "purge" him. He commanded the confidence of the people of the Nation. He has never lost their confidence. He has stood as an example of unselfish patriotism, as a person utterly devoted to the welfare of his country, regardless of how his attitude might affect his personal standing at any particular time.

I wish to join with other Senators who have paid their tribute to Senator GEORGE.

I should like to say also that Mrs. Case has told me many times of the very high respect she has for the great lady known as "Miss Lucy." Mrs. Case and I join others in the high regard held for this couple. We are proud of the fact that the President of the United States has indicated that he has more work for this honorable elder statesman to perform.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I should like to follow the good old North Carolina custom and say that I am in hearty accord with everything which has been said about Senator GEORGE. Furthermore, Mr. President, all of us will always retain at "100 percent of parity" our admiration for Senator GEORGE and our love for "Miss Lucy."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to join with my colleagues of the Senate by adding my tribute to a good friend and a great American, WALTER GEORGE, and to wish him and Mrs. George years of happiness and pleasant associations in the work which he is about to undertake. The years of service which he has given to his country have redounded to its benefit, and his association and his leadership have been an inspiration to me during the 20 years I have served in the Senate. I wish him well in everything he may undertake.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be seated while I address the Senate for a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, since I have been a Member of the Senate I have been, almost from the very beginning of my service, a member of the Senate Finance Committee. For a short time I was chairman of that committee, but always I worked in close cooperation and companionship with Senator GEORGE. A man may deem himself to be highly honored to have had that privilege.

During my experience on the Senate Finance Committee Senator GEORGE

took the leadership in placing the work of that committee above narrow partisan considerations.

Mr. President, I wish to invite attention to two things. I do not know of any change which has ever been made in the staff of the Senate Finance Committee or in the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which serves the Senate Finance Committee, that has ever been made for partisan reasons. So far as I am concerned, and I am sure it is true of Senator GEORGE, there were no changes made in the staff. I took over the staff which Senator GEORGE had when I became chairman of the committee, and it was continued after I left the chairmanship.

Mr. President, I can add nothing to what has been said here today, and I shall not attempt to do so. I wish to express my gratitude for being able to say that Senator GEORGE is a thoroughly good man, and we shall miss him very much.

Mr. President, I wish to say a few words about the great lady who graces his home. Miss Lucy is certainly a lovely lady, and their devotion to each other has made their marriage an ideal one. Mrs. Millikin and I shall miss these true friends. I wish for them many more years of happy life together and success in their future.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I should like to compliment the Senator from Colorado for his outstanding attendance on the Senate floor, even though he has some temporary difficulty. I think he is due a vote of gratitude from all Senators and from all the people of the country for coming here as he does day after day and attending every session of the Senate.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I should like to join with my distinguished friend from Wisconsin in acclaiming the Senator from Colorado for his attendance on the sessions of the Senate, and also for what the Senator from Colorado has just said about the distinguished Senator from Georgia. I doubt that there is any Senator on this side of the aisle who has had a better opportunity to judge the Senator from Georgia than has the Senator from Colorado. We are all very grateful to him for the thought which he has expressed and for his feeling of regard for the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, the Senate of the United States is very fortunate to have men like the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN]. I have observed the Committee on Finance during the past 10 years. It is the committee which is in the best position to study the tax laws of our country as they affect the various segments of industry and the various segments of our society. The Senate of the United States is very fortunate in having on the Finance Committee two Senators of the great ability and character of Senator GEORGE of Georgia and Senator MILLIKIN of Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KERR in the chair). With the indulgence of the Senate, the Presiding Officer at the

moment wishes to commend the statements made by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] about the great Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], and the remarks of the Senator from Colorado about our distinguished colleague from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, it was with profound regret that I heard the announcement of the senior Senator from Georgia that he would not seek reelection to the seat he so ably filled for many years.

When I came here 22 years ago, WALTER GEORGE was already an experienced and highly respected Member of the Senate. His legal training and logical mind made his counsel and advice in debate invaluable.

It was my privilege to serve with Senator GEORGE on the Foreign Relations Committee before the Congressional Reorganization Act of 1946. There I quickly learned to recognize his grasp of intricate problems involved in foreign affairs. His skill in dealing with delicate diplomatic matters always impressed the Senate. Since then his ability in this field has been recognized, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. He is known as one of the greatest authorities on, and one of the most skilled practitioners of the delicate art of diplomacy.

He has conducted the affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee without a tinge of partisanship. Whatever successes this administration has had in the field of foreign policy must be shared in good measure by this illustrious Democratic chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

I know of no former or present Member of Congress who has had as strong and beneficial an influence on United States foreign policy and world affairs as has Senator GEORGE. He has achieved this rank by virtue of his vision, ability, and plain hard work. Yet he somehow manages to find the time to influence the Congress in enactment of domestic legislation. And I need not dwell on his particular value to the region and the State he has so ably represented. He was a genuine statesman of the Nation.

We here in the Senate have been privileged to learn of other qualities in Senator GEORGE in addition to those which gained him worldwide renown. He is a gentleman of the old school. He is the kind of man whose every acquaintance and associate is the finer for having known and worked with him.

I am proud to count WALTER GEORGE as my good friend, and to have had the pleasure of serving with him these many years in the United States Senate. Our country will lose a great national leader, the Senate will be the poorer for his going, and I extend to the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia and his charming wife every good wish for many years of peaceful retirement with good health and happiness.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I would be derelict in my affection for the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] if I did not add to the deserved remarks made about him

today in the Senate. There is not much more I could say than that I deeply regret the retirement from the Senate of a great American.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I was very much disappointed to learn that the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia had announced his retirement from this body. I have come to know Senator GEORGE as one of the great American statesmen. His loss will be felt by all of us. It is a loss not only to the people of Georgia, but to the country as a whole.

This is true because he has consistently acted for the good of all the people of this Nation.

Because of this, he has gained a reputation which has cut across State lines and party affiliations.

As a friend, as a colleague, and as a representative of the people of Maryland, I certainly regret his retirement.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, one could not long be a Member of this distinguished body without first learning to respect the great Senator from Georgia and then to love him. It has not been my privilege to serve on a committee with that great man, but I have had the privilege of sitting here in the Senate for the past 6 years and of having heard the Senator from Georgia debate momentous national and international issues. I have never seen the time in the Senate, when we were all perplexed by some of the problems which confronted us, that the Senator from Georgia did not rise and, in his very calm and dispassionate way, advise and counsel the Senate and ultimately put us on the right course of thinking.

In the short time I have been in the Senate, the Senator from Georgia has debated with great skill and apparent ease such issues as troops-to-Europe, the Bricker amendment and other equally important questions.

I am very sorry to hear that he is about to leave the Senate. I can think of no greater demonstration of the loss which the Senate and people of the country will suffer than to see the great and distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] "fill up" at the thought of Senator GEORGE's leaving us.

I wish to join with my colleagues in telling the Senator from Georgia and his lovely wife, whom I just met casually, how much I shall miss them. I wish the Senator Godspeed, and great success, which I know he will have, in any task he may undertake.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, it is with considerable regret that I have learned of the plans of my beloved friend, WALTER GEORGE, the foremost statesman of the Senate, to retire. Throughout the time of my service in the Senate he has been an inspiration, certainly to me, and I believe to all of those who served with him. At all times he has placed above politics what he believed to be for the welfare, protection, and best interests of the United States.

He has been a genuine, humble servant of the people, without rashness, without intemperance and without bigotry regardless of what troubled or honors arose in his path of service. I shall

miss the snow-haired gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I want to express my deep regret over the departure from the Senate of my friend, my neighbor, and my wise counselor, Senator GEORGE. When I first entered the Senate some 18 years ago, there were in this body such giants as Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho; Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California; Senator Alben Barkley, of Kentucky; Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia; and Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi; and Senator GEORGE stood as a giant among the giants. It was my privilege to present him at a great gathering of Georgians and Alabamians at the breaking of ground for the Fort Gaines Dam last fall. In my words of presentation, I declared that if one were to walk into the gallery of the Senate, see every Senator in his seat, and the Chamber so quiet that the drop of a pin could be heard, one could well know that Senator GEORGE was the Senator addressing the Senate, because he was the most commanding figure in the Senate. By virtue of his ability, his industry, his character, and his magnificent leadership, Senator GEORGE has been a commanding figure from the day he first entered the Senate. The story of his speeches, his deeds, his accomplishments, and his leadership, is a brilliant chapter in the history of our country. So long as men love justice and cherish free institutions, WALTER GEORGE will be remembered. We shall sorely miss him. Our consolation in his going is in the knowledge that our country will have at NATO a spokesman, a representative and a statesman worthy of America's noble heritage and her finest traditions.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I should like to join the majority and minority leaders and other Members of the Senate in expressing my deep regret in the decision of Senator GEORGE to retire from the Senate at the expiration of his present term.

During the many years of my interest in Congress—during my years of service here—Senator GEORGE has always represented the finest traditions of this great body.

To the average American, to our Government, to our colleagues, and to the freedom-loving nations of the world, the name of Senator GEORGE has been like the word "sterling" on true silver.

Senator GEORGE, during his many years of constructive service in the Senate, has not only distinguished himself by his leadership, his character, and his ability, but has reflected by this great service distinction also on our democratic processes and upon the legislative system.

As an individual, I regret to lose the friendly association I have enjoyed with this great leader. As a legislator I regret that loss of his advice, his counsel and his ability to give leadership to varying viewpoints within the Senate all because of the great respect in which he was held by all Members.

The record he has made by great service on both the domestic front and in the field of world peace will stand forever as

a tribute to one of Georgia's greatest sons.

I wish him all the success in the world in his new undertaking in behalf of strengthening the forces of the free world under NATO. It is characteristic of his great fighting spirit to be willing to extend his service continuously in the cause of a just and a lasting world peace.

VISIT TO THE SENATE OF A DELEGATION FROM THE GERMAN BUNDESTAG

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, there is seated in the back of the Senate Chamber a delegation from the German Bundestag. The members of it are visiting in this country under the cultural exchange program of the State Department. We are honored in having them visit the Senate Chamber on this day. They have been present during the time eulogies have been paid to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. I know they have enjoyed those eulogies.

Mr. President, I should like at this time to have the privilege and honor of presenting the members of the delegation individually to the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD at this point a brief biographical sketch of each member of the delegation.

There being no objection, the biographical sketches were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

- (a) Full name: Dr. Fritz Hellwig.
- (b) Place and date of birth: Saarbruecken (Saar), August 3, 1912.
- (c) Citizenship: German.
- (d) Home address: Duesseldorf-Oberkassel, Rheinallee 130.
- (e) Academic training: Vienna and Berlin Universities, Ph. D.; Dr. habil., Heidelberg.
- (f) Present position: Director of the Institute of German Industries in Cologne: Bundestag deputy (member of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction).

(g) Previous positions: 1933-39, Chamber of Commerce Saarbruecken; 1937-38; Lecturer at Teachers' College, Saarbruecken; 1939-43, Regional Association of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Duesseldorf and Saarbruecken (managing director).

- (h) Knowledge of English: Fluent.
- (i) United States program interests: Foreign policy discussions, State Department, visit to the Pentagon and discussion of procedures for letting contracts to industry in the defense field, talks with congressional leaders and committee staffs. Also interested in the following subjects: cartel and trade union problems, church-state relations, documentation and scientific research in the parliamentary field, labor-management and public relations in industry, the social impact of industrial development and automation.

- (a) Full name: Ernst Mueller-Hermann.
- (b) Place and date of birth: Koenigsberg (Prussia), September 30, 1915.
- (c) Citizenship: German.
- (d) Home address: Bremen, Kirchbachstr. 88.

(e) Present position: Editor; Bundestag deputy (member of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction).

(f) Past positions: 1945-46, translator with the American Military Government (transportation section), Bremen; 1946-48, state business manager of the CDU in Bremen; 1948-51, editor of the Weser-Kurier, Bremen;

1946-52, member of the Bremen parliament; member of the first Bundestag.

- (g) Knowledge of English: Adequate for individual travel.

(h) United States program interests: Discussions with journalists, the National Press Club, foreign-policy discussions, State Department, visit to Pentagon, discussion of problem of civilian and congressional control over the Armed Forces, House and Senate Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Public Works Committee, Armed Forces Committee. Also interested in the following subjects: Traffic and transportation problems, road and highway construction and financing, city planning.

- (a) Full name: Dr. Karl Atzenroth.
- (b) Place and date of birth: Cologne, September 23, 1895.

(c) Citizenship: German.

(d) Home address: Koblenz-Metternich, Ruebenacherstr. 11.

(e) Academic training: Study of political economy at Bonn University, Cologne University, doctor's degree (political science).

(f) Present position: Bundestag deputy (faction of the Free Democratic Party); owner of furniture factory.

(g) Past positions: Member of first Bundestag (1949-53); president of the European Association of Furniture Manufacturers.

- (h) Knowledge of English: Adequate for simple private conversations.

(i) United States program interests: Foreign policy discussions, State Department, visit to the Pentagon and discussion of procedures for letting contracts to industry in the defense field, talks with congressional leaders and committee staffs. Also interested in the following subjects: cartel and trade union problems, church-state relations, documentation and scientific research in the parliamentary field, labor-management and public relations in industry, the social impact of industrial development and automation.

- (a) Full name: Prof. Dr. Ernst-Christoph Bruehler.

(b) Place and date of birth: Mannheim, February 12, 1891.

- (c) Citizenship: German.
- (d) Home address: Freiburg im Priesgau, Valentinstr. 11.

(e) Academic training: Freiburg University, Ph. D.

(f) Present position: Director of the Evangelic Teachers' Academy in Freiburg. Bundestag faction leader of the Deutsche Partei.

(g) Past positions: 1919-43, high-school teacher in Land Baden; 1934, appointed school director; 1929, member of the Landtag in Baden.

- (j) Knowledge of English: Adequate for conversation.

(k) United States program interests: Foreign-policy discussions, State Department, visit to the Pentagon and discussion of procedures for letting contracts to industry in the defense field, talks with congressional leaders and committee staffs. Also interested in the following subjects: cartel and trade-union problems, church-state relations, documentation and scientific research in the parliamentary field, labor-management and public relations in industry, the social impact of industrial development and automation.

- (a) Full name: Dr. Alfred Gille.
- (b) Place and date of birth: Insterburg (East Prussia), September 15, 1901.
- (c) Citizenship: German.
- (d) Home address: Luebeck, Rudolph-Groth-Str. 26.

(e) Academic training: Doctor's degree at Koenigsberg University.

(f) Present position: Lawyer; Bundestag deputy (Refugee Party).

(g) Previous positions: 1927-28, Judge at the Lower Court in Koenigsberg; 1928-45, mayor of the city of Loetzen (East Prussia).

- (h) Knowledge of English: Insufficient.

(i) Proposed activities in the United States: Foreign-policy discussions, State Department, visit to the Pentagon and discussion of procedures for letting contracts to industry in the defense field, talks with congressional leaders and committee staffs. Also interested in the following subjects: cartel and trade-union problems, church-state relations, documentation and scientific research in the parliamentary field, labor-management and public relations in industry, the social impact of industrial development and automation. In addition, Dr. Gille would like to meet with persons dealing with Eastern European problems, including, if possible, visits to institutes conducting research on Eastern Europe. Dr. Gille would also be interested in visiting legal institutions, including a court session.

- (a) Full name: Hermann Runge.
- (b) Place and date of birth: Conradsthal/Silesia, October 28, 1902.

(c) Citizenship: German.

(d) Home address: Duesseldorf-Lohausen, im Grund 64.

(e) Present position: Manager of SPD party office for the Regierungsbezirk Duesseldorf. Member of the Bundestag.

(f) Past positions: 1917-31, locksmith; 1931-33, secretary of SPD party office for the county of Moers/Rhineland; 1933-35, locksmith, and illegal SPD activities in Rhineland-Westphalia; 1935-45, imprisoned for political reasons and sentenced by the Volksgerichtshof for the preparation of high treason; 1945-46, secretary of SPD party office for the county of Moers; 1946-47, member of Land Parliament; 1948-49, member of Parlamentarischer Rat (constitution-making body of the Federal Republic).

- (g) Knowledge of English: None.

(h) United States program interests: Foreign policy discussions, State Department, visit to the Pentagon and discussion of procedures for letting contracts to industry in the defense field, talks with congressional leaders and committee staffs. Also interested in the following subjects: cartel and trade-union problems, church-state relations, documentation and scientific research in the parliamentary field, labor-management and public relations in industry, the social impact of industrial development and automation.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I now present to the Members of the Senate Dr. Fritz Hellwig; Mr. Ernst Mueller-Hermann; Dr. Karl Atzenroth; Dr. Ernst-Christoph Bruehler; Dr. Alfred Gille, and Mr. Hermann Runge.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE PEACETIME ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAM

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is about to begin hearings on some fundamental problems which may well affect the future of the entire peacetime atomic energy program. These hearings were announced in my floor statement on April 26, and are scheduled to commence next Tuesday, May 15. Today I would like to say a few words more about their importance and about the objectives we hope to accomplish.

Two bills before the committee, H. R. 9701 and H. R. 9802, concern the question of public liability, or insurance, of companies engaged in the atomic energy program. As Senators know, the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 was intended to encourage private industry to construct and operate nuclear plants for

the generation of electrical power. The progress in this field to date has been slower than anticipated. During the past year the committee has been informed by private utilities and equipment companies that certain problems must be solved before they can proceed in the atomic power field.

Chief among these problems is the question of liability to the public of manufacturers and operators of nuclear reactors in the very remote event of a reactor accident. The two bills before us are intended to provide the needed protection for the companies against unlimited liability. We have invited interested parties to testify, and we have requested industrial witnesses to disclose any other roadblocks which they believe stand in the way of progress of private industry in this very important field.

After considering the insurance problem, we will commence public hearings on Wednesday, May 23, on S. 2725, known as the Gore bill, and on other proposals for accelerating the civilian reactor program. The Gore bill authorizes and directs the Atomic Energy Commission to build six nuclear power reactors to assure advancement of the nuclear art, either in addition to, or in the absence of, private industrial participation.

As you know, Mr. President, there has been mounting concern both within the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and elsewhere as to whether or not the United States can maintain its position of world leadership in the industrial and other peaceful applications of atomic energy, especially in view of significant progress reports made by the Soviet Union, and by our friends in Great Britain and France.

The joint committee has been continuously studying the world picture and our domestic status in the atomic energy field during the 84th Congress.

Thus, the committee members attended and observed the many interesting developments demonstrated at the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva last summer. Also, following this, a panel of leading citizens, organized by the committee and known as the McKinney panel, studied and reported on our status and our future.

In addition, the committee conducted public hearings during the first 60 days of this session, in accordance with section 202 of the Atomic Energy Act, in order to study and hear testimony on the growth, development and future of the atomic energy industry. Following this, we conducted public hearings on the report of the McKinney panel.

In addition to these efforts, the committee conducted an informal advisory seminar to explore, with the help of many interested parties, the question of public liability as it affects civilian reactor progress. This seminar was most constructive in that it permitted the committee to receive a frank presentation of industry's views on this serious matter.

The time is now at hand, Mr. President, for our committee to place the whole situation in perspective, to examine the issues before us, and to provide congressional leadership in setting

further objectives and policies to guide our civilian atomic energy program. Although consideration of the insurance problem has delayed congressional analysis of the whole civilian reactor problem, it is my hope that some action on both fronts can be taken in the present session of Congress. We cannot afford further delay. It is time that we attain a position where we may offer to the people of this country and to the free people of the world a product which is both advanced in concept and in being—not just paper plans and promises.

Our committee proposes to proceed in the following manner:

First, we feel that we must know more about the specifics of reactor hazards, safety practices, and insurance coverage. This is the purpose of the first set of public hearings on the question of public liability. We also want to identify other road blocks, if any, to private development.

Next, in executive session, we will examine the international aspects in order to compare the progress of the United States with that of other countries in this field. Here and in the public hearings which follow we will attempt to assess what would be the effect in the position of the United States in the world if we ceased to be the leading nation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Finally, we will consider the Gore bill and other proposals for accelerating the program through Government construction of additional power reactors. Here we will want to determine the status of private atomic energy projects, and consider what additional efforts, if any, are required.

The McKinney panel, in its report, stated that if private industry does not or cannot assume the full risks and burdens of the nuclear power development, then the Government must do the job. Thus if Congress is expected to grant concessions to private industry, in addition to insurance or indemnity coverage in order to back up a lagging program, it may well conclude that more direct Government sponsorship and initiative is required to get the show on the road. This would not necessarily mean complete Government financing or construction of atomic powerplants. It could mean, for example, a cooperative arrangement such as the Shippingport project, where the AEC through its contractor is constructing the reactor and the Duquesne Power Co. is responsible for constructing the generating facilities and operating the entire plant.

After these hearings, I hope that our committee will be able to report to the Congress whether or not we believe that greater Government participation, in addition to that of private industry, is now required.

At the end of these hearings we should be able to report to Congress and to tell you, Mr. President, what, if anything, needs to be done to assure necessary atomic progress in the United States in order to maintain world leadership and to develop and conserve our own natural resources. Congress will then be in a position to take such steps as it considers necessary in order to achieve these objectives.

CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR-POWERED PROTOTYPE MERCHANT SHIP

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to discuss a matter which I hope the distinguished minority leader has had an opportunity to consider.

Calendar No. 1285, S. 2523, is a bill to authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered prototype merchant ship for operation in the foreign commerce of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must advise the Senator from Washington that the Senate is operating under a unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I merely wished to ask unanimous consent that the bill be taken from the calendar and recommended to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request made by the Senator from Washington?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, temporarily reserving the right to object, I believe the request will be agreed to, but there is one member on our side of the aisle with whom I should like to discuss the question.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have made the request now because the distinguished chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy [Mr. ANDERSON] is on the floor.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I wish to tell the distinguished minority leader that I have had 2 or 3 suggestions recently from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission that plans are not available for a nuclear type merchant ship.

The resolution which is before the Senate, as the Senator from California will remember, embraces two ships, a merchant ship and an exhibit ship. It seems difficult to provide for a combined proposal. I therefore thought the bill might be recommended to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as the House has done with a similar bill, and have the committee report a bill on the merchant ship, and then discuss with the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission what further action, if any, he desires to take.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am certain the matter can be cleared up this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington temporarily withhold his request?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Has the Senate returned to the consideration of the unfinished business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate has not taken positive action to return to that status. The Chair was about to recognize the junior Senator from Maryland, under the impression that he desired to make some remarks about the distinguished Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BEALL. That is correct, Mr. President.

[Mr. BEALL addressed the Senate in tribute to Senator GEORGE. His remarks appear elsewhere at the appropriate place in today's RECORD.]

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KERR in the chair). By unanimous acquiescence, the Senate, for the past 2 hours, has been engaged in paying tribute to the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia. The Senate will now return to the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3073) to provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve the District of Columbia and its environs; to create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out the provisions of this act; and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], on page 85, line 11.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the time for debate on the amendment is limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between the Senator from Colorado and the majority leader.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield so that I may propound a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. ALLOTT. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. I believe the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado is subject to a point of order on the ground of nongermaneness, under the unanimous consent agreement. I do not care to interrupt the Senator from Colorado, but I should like to reserve time to make the point of order at the earliest appropriate moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will have the right to do that at an appropriate time.

Mr. ALLOTT. May I inquire if the Senator is making the point at this time?

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Perhaps in the interest of saving time, it would be appropriate for me to make the point now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado has the floor.

Mr. ALLOTT. I do not choose to yield any time for that purpose at this time. I do not want to argue the germaneness of the amendment at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado is entitled to the floor for 15 minutes. How much time does he yield himself?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a unanimous consent request? I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum. I understand the majority leader wishes to have a quorum call before the Senate starts this debate. I should like to have unanimous consent

that there be a quorum call, without the time being taken from either side.

Mr. ALLOTT. I would not object to such a request.

Mr. MORSE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator yield a moment, because it seems to me the suggestion has been made that a point of order might be raised. If the point of order should be sustained, the time used to discuss the amendment would largely be wasted effort. I do not believe the point of order which has been suggested is valid, because, as will be found, the original bill as introduced and then reported from the committee with the committee amendment, dealt with the very subject matter with which the Senator from Colorado is dealing in his amendment.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. I should like to ask that the discussion on the point of order not be charged to my 15 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The discussion on the point of order will not be charged to the time of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I was going to say that since the Senator from New Jersey has suggested a point of order would be made, I thought, to save the time of the Senate, the point of order might be made first, because, if the point of order should be sustained, the debate on the amendment would be pretty much wasted effort, and it might be better to have the point of order settled now.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield such time as the Senator from New Jersey needs to make the point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado would amend the act approved August 9, 1955, Public Law 330, of the 84th Congress, and would provide that for the purposes of this act the government of the District of Columbia and the authority—that is to say, the Transit Authority proposed by the pending bill—"shall be deemed to be agencies of the United States, and such act shall in every respect be applicable to the officers and employees of the government of the District of Columbia and of the Authority."

The unanimous-consent agreement provides, in part, that "no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received."

Mr. President, it seems to me quite clear that nothing in the bill now being considered by the Senate contains any reference to the provisions of the act

referred to in the amendment of the Senator from Colorado, namely, the act of August 9, 1955. It is quite true that in the bill as originally introduced, reference was made to that act; but the bill was reported by the committee to the Senate with amendments; and the amendment of the Senator from Colorado is offered, not to the original bill, but, rather, to one of the amendments. The subject matter of the amendment of the Senator from Colorado is not contained in the amendment in the nature of a substitute, reported by the committee.

Therefore it seems to me to be clear that the amendment of the Senator from Colorado is not germane, and should at this time be ruled out of order, on the point of order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to be heard on the point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I submit that the point of order against the amendment of the Senator from Colorado is not valid, for the reason that Senate bill 3073, which was introduced in the Senate, and deals with this whole subject matter, contained the very language dealt with by the amendment.

I call attention to page 43 of the bill, which reads, in part, in the language stricken out by the committee amendment:

For the purposes of the act approved August 9, 1955 (Public Law 330, 84th Cong.; 69 Stat. 624), the government of the District of Columbia and the Authority shall be deemed to be agencies of the United States, and such act shall in every respect be applicable to the officers and employees of the government of the District of Columbia and of the Authority.

Then, Mr. President, I submit that in the committee amendment there are to be found a whole series of provisions dealing with the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and other matters which were dealt with in the original bill—one of the few eliminated being this particular section.

Under those circumstances, I submit that the bill deals with the matter of the public authority for the Transit Authority for the District of Columbia; that this is a pertinent part of any public ownership or public authority, and is within the jurisdiction of the Congress; that it was originally intended to be within the jurisdiction of the very bill we are considering; and that therefore the point of order does not lie.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there further remarks to be made on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

In the opinion of the Chair, the point of order is not well taken; and therefore the point of order is overruled.

The question recurs on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] to the committee amendment.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I desire to modify my amendment, because as it

is written, I believe it poses some extraneous matters which I do not wish to have introduced into the determination of the question I shall discuss this afternoon. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be modified, so that in line 4 and following, it will read:

"(10) For the purposes of the act approved August 9, 1955 (Public Law 330, 84th Cong.; 69 Stat. 624), the Authority shall be deemed to be an agency of the United States, and such act shall in every respect be applicable to the officers and employees of the Authority."

As previously written, my amendment also included the words "the government of the District of Columbia." Because that involves other questions, I do not wish to have the issue on the determination of this amendment clouded by additional questions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Colorado to the committee amendment will be modified accordingly.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, in discussing my amendment to the committee amendment, I realize it is very difficult to suggest an amendment of this sort without being accused of being either pro-labor or anti-labor—in this instance, anti-labor. But I desire to assure the Members of the Senate that in submitting the amendment, there is not in my mind, and there never has been, any thought of being anti-labor.

As a matter of fact, I believe that the hearings on the bill show that repeatedly during the course of the hearings I submitted to the bill amendments which were for the purpose of spelling out and strengthening the position of the employees. As a matter of fact, the Senate has adopted two of those amendments this afternoon, and they materially strengthen and clarify the position of the employees in this matter.

Less than a year ago there was a strike in the Capital Transit system in the District of Columbia. It is not necessary for us to determine who was responsible for the strike. But I think I may well repeat some of the words used at that time by the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who, when speaking last year, said:

This has not been an easy task, but I am satisfied that as a result of the cooperation we have received from our colleagues, we have brought to the Senate today, in behalf of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a bill for which the Commissioners have asked to enable them to perform their governmental duties in the District of Columbia, and to provide the many thousands of suffering people of the District with the transportation service they need.

In saying that, the Senator from Oregon said what many of the rest of us also said, namely, that the District of Columbia was, in fact, in dire straits because of the suspension of service.

Again I say I do not charge the union or the employees or anyone else with the responsibility for that situation. Suffice it to say that there was a strike, that many people were walking to work, that some of them were riding bicycles to work, and that the police force was

spending from 12 to 14 hours a day on the streets, directing traffic, while the strike continued.

For our purposes, it is sufficient to state that the actual governmental functions of the Nation were impeded, and in some cases were stopped, because of the existence of the strike.

What is the situation today? During the course of the hearings on the bill, several questions were asked of the representatives of the employees, as to their wishes with respect to arbitration and other matters governing employee-employer relationships. I may say that, in my opinion, and to the best of my recollection, there is written into the bill every request they made for their protection. Voluntary arbitration is called for by the bill. In fact, so far as I can recall, everything else they requested is included in the bill to protect them.

From page 279, in volume 4, of the hearings, I quote what was said at the time:

Mr. BIERWAGEN. I can pledge you my word that if they will give to us a binding arbitration clause, we will give to them a no-strike agreement. But they must give to us a binding arbitration clause—not compulsory. We want them to volunteer to submit all issues not resolved by negotiation to final and binding arbitration. That is a self-imposed restriction. We have that on our side.

On the same matter, I quote from volume 3, page 229, of the hearings, a statement made by the same gentleman:

Voluntary contractual arbitration is the soundest and fairest terminal procedure for settling transit labor disputes when direct negotiation fails. Such arbitration has been actively sponsored by our international union for many years, and today it is generally accepted by both management and local labor representatives throughout the industry. Most public-transit authorities have followed the established practice of private industry in this respect, and their labor contracts include arbitration procedures. State and local governments and the Federal Government enacted laws to enforce or to encourage the use of arbitration, particularly in vital transportation industries. In the amendment which we have proposed, we have included arbitration machinery following the traditions and techniques that in the past have worked most successfully in the industry.

That is the end of the statement by Mr. Bierwagen.

What have we provided in the bill? I read from page 82, line 5:

In case of dispute over wages, salaries, hours, working conditions, health and welfare, insurance or pension or retirement provisions where collective bargaining and mediation do not result in agreement, the Authority may agree—

That makes it voluntary—

to submit such dispute to a tripartite board of arbitration and shall agree with such accredited representatives or labor organization that the decision of a majority of any such arbitration board shall be final and binding. Each party shall agree in advance to pay half of the expense of such arbitration.

The effect of that language is that, although the arbitration is voluntary in the first instance, the parties, having submitted themselves to arbitration, have both thereupon become bound by

the final decision of the board of arbitration.

I am informed by representatives of the union—and I think it is generally conceded to be a fact—that if there is to be a no-strike provision in the bill, arbitration should be compulsory. I therefore tell the Senate very frankly that in the event my amendment is agreed to, it is my intention to offer another amendment, amending line 9 on page 82 so that the word "may" will read "shall," thereby making arbitration compulsory, and providing a method for accomplishing that purpose.

I know that as a general rule compulsory arbitration is not acceptable to those who deal with labor matters. However, it has been agreed that if my amendment should be adopted the bill would be better with the compulsory arbitration feature. The public law to which the employees would become subject is Public Law 330, which provides that no person shall accept or hold office or employment in the Government of the United States, or any agency thereof, if he participates in any strike or asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or such agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Colorado has expired.

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield myself another 3 minutes.

I know that the argument will be made that this activity is a proprietary function of the Government. An unusual problem is posed by the contention that this is a proprietary function rather than a governmental function, and that therefore the right to strike should not be taken from the employees.

However, I remind Members of the Senate that less than 9 months ago the governmental functions of this country were tied up and brought almost to a literal standstill because of the strike.

If representatives of the union are willing, as they say, to give us a no-strike agreement, let us write it into the law. We owe it to the people of the District of Columbia and to the Federal Government. After all, the new Authority will cost the Government of the United States \$2 million a year in lost taxes. The Federal Government will also be picking up the tab for any losses in operation. The Government has a vital interest in this problem. The fact that the activity is proprietary does not preclude the fact that the Government itself and the people of the District of Columbia suffered, and our governmental processes were slowed down because of the strike. The people of the District of Columbia are looking to us to take care of this problem. For that reason I believe that my amendment should be adopted.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] such time as he may require.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I believe that this amendment, if it were adopted, would create a very unfortunate precedent in the Senate, for these reasons:

Consider the last point made by the Senator from Colorado. This activity

involves the exercise of a proprietary interest on the part of a governmental agency. It is not the exercise of a police power.

It has been made clear in many writings, upon many occasions, that when it comes to the exercise of the police power of a State the employees charged with such responsibility should not have the right to strike, because that would be a strike against the Government. It would be a strike against the exercise of the very functions of government itself in carrying out its police power.

But there is a borderline area of governmental activities which we call the activities of the proprietary interest of Government. They are, in a very real sense, the exercise of commercial activities on the part of the Government—for example, when there is public ownership of a municipal transit system.

We are dealing here with the question of public ownership and operation of our transit system in the District of Columbia for an interim period—and, in all probability, permanently, as the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and other Senators yesterday predicted would very likely be the ultimate course of action.

In connection with this type of activity the police power of the State is not involved. It is proposed to say to fellow Americans, "You cannot exercise the economic power of the strike." I think that would be a very bad precedent to establish by Federal law.

I always try to be exceedingly fair and to give all facts in my possession in such situations. It is true that in some State jurisdictions there are laws similar to the principle of this amendment. There are municipal ordinances of that kind. It is true that in many cities in which there is municipal ownership of the transit system, there is a no-strike provision. There are certain exceptions. As I understand, Boston and Chicago are good examples of the exception.

The point I wish to stress is that it is proposed to say to streetcar operators, bus operators, garage mechanics, and other employees in this proprietary enterprise, "We take away from you a basic American freedom, namely, the right, in contests with management, to seek to enforce your demands for a better standard of living, better hours, wages, and conditions of employment, by the exercise of economic power."

I think it would be unfortunate to establish any such precedent, and I could not think of voting to deny to fellow Americans the right to strike in a proprietary activity of a municipality merely because a municipality, rather than a private industry, is operating the transit system.

The next step would inevitably be to try to enact legislation denying to fellow Americans the right to strike when they are working for a private company.

It is easy to draw the inference that, because the Government is operating this particular proprietary activity, the employees are therefore Government employees, in the sense that they are employees engaged in the operation of an essential activity of Government. I re-

spectfully submit that such is not the case. The problem is as the Senator from Colorado has pointed out. In its present form, the bill does not include compulsory arbitration. I am against compulsory arbitration, because of its bad precedential implications, and because it is not necessary. It is not needed, Mr. President, when the parties to a collective bargaining agreement conduct themselves in good faith.

Reference has been made to the 52- or 53-day-long strike on the Capital Transit system last summer. Mr. President, there need not have been a day of strike if the company had been willing voluntarily to arbitrate the dispute. If the company had been willing to do that, the men would never have thrown a picket line.

The company was dealing with an international union which has a 63-year record of voluntary arbitration. It is an international union which will not let a local union go out on strike unless the company refuses to arbitrate the dispute. Any local of the international union which seeks to inaugurate a strike without offering to arbitrate the dispute loses its charter. That is the kind of union we are dealing with here, Mr. President.

Therefore, I do not believe we should impose a no-strike requirement in this situation. There is no need for it if what we are concerned about is the danger of a strike. If the public authority will arbitrate, the union will arbitrate. That is the record of the union. If a different situation should arise, we would still have time to act. The fact is that last year, in the debate on this subject, I kept pressing on the floor of the Senate the suggestion that the company accept voluntary arbitration.

I am glad to hear the Senator from Colorado say that if his amendment is adopted he will then move to change the word "may" to the word "shall" in the arbitration section of the bill.

I shall not vote for such a provision, because I am unalterably opposed to compulsory arbitration, as a principle and by reason of experience. Mr. President, we can pass all the laws we want in this field, but we cannot drive men to work. We can put them on buses and on street cars at the point of bayonets, but red-blooded, free American workers still will not work under compulsion in a free economy. I am making a fight for the maintenance of a free economy. I have faith in voluntarism. I do not believe that in the operation of our economy in a democracy there is any need for compulsion, when government, in the form of a municipal institution, is the operator of a transit system.

In conclusion, I say most respectfully that we should try to operate under the provision as it is presently written in the pending bill. If the problem which the Senator from Colorado fears should develop, we can take care of it. I believe we have a bill which is based upon the principle of voluntarism. I believe it will work. I believe the people of the District of Columbia will be given transportation without interruption by the exercise of the voluntary arbitration provision now contained in the bill.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the other member of the subcommittee, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I am opposed to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado. As one of the members of the subcommittee, I wish to say that we considered this particular problem with very great care and with no preconceived notions or doctrinaire ideas about it.

It seems to me that the two points of view have been quite well presented. I believe the Senate would be well advised to follow the arguments of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] on this subject.

Merely because an employer happens to be a sovereign State or a municipality should not destroy the right to strike. We ought to look at the kind of function the employee is supposed to perform and is engaged in performing.

Certainly in the case of functions which are strictly governmental—that is to say, those which cannot be performed by anyone else except by the State or by a political subdivision, such as the protection of the people, and functions of that kind—the doctrine that a strike should not be countenanced against the State is a good doctrine and is sound in its application.

However, if the function is not one of that kind, but rather one which could equally well be performed by a private agency or by private enterprise under contract, then surely we ought not to extend the no-strike doctrine to that sort of enterprise, or to the relationship between the State in such a case and the employee, merely because the State or other governmental agency, or the creature of a State, happens to be the employing agency. The question is, What will work best?

I am sure the Senator from Oregon is right when he suggests that a freely operated system of relationships between employer and employee in this connection will work best. Certainly the presumption that it will work best is so strong that we ought to try it first without at the outset, in the very creation of the agency which will operate the Capital transportation system, undertaking to preclude a fair trial of voluntary operation.

The particular union involved has a long and honorable record. In its international constitution there is contained a provision to the effect that no local union may strike unless it has first offered arbitration and that the arbitration has been refused. Voluntary arbitration will work better, in the sense that we will have not only the pressure of the Government and of public opinion upon the employees who stay at work, but we will also have the pressure of the union itself and of its prestige with its members.

Therefore, the result will be better in the particular circumstances.

Just one more word, Mr. President. I am certain that if one of the great Republican leaders of this Nation were here, he would be against the pending amendment. I refer to the late great Senator Taft. One of the principles he always

emphasized was voluntarism in the relations between employer and employee. Senators will recall that in the Taft-Hartley Act there is no ultimate provision for a dominated or directed settlement of strikes or the terms on which they must be settled.

The great Senator Taft was insistent that there should be provision merely for a cooling off period, with the right ultimately to strike left unimpaired. He insisted that any dispute which could not be resolved by negotiation should be dealt with on an ad hoc basis, with the parties coming back to Congress, which has the power to deal with them and to find the solutions the circumstances require.

Therefore, I believe we should restrain ourselves and not be led astray by unsound proposals; rather, we should deal with the essentials of the problem in ways which are calculated to bring about sound results and establish no unfortunate precedents.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I am very strongly opposed to the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. I do not believe it is necessary. I do not believe it is fair. The proposed agency is not, in the generally accepted understanding of the word, a direct Government agency. It is like many other authorities. There are a great number of such agencies in my State, and I have no doubt there are many also in other States. In New York State, so far as I know, we do not have a "no-strike" provision in such agencies. There is no such no-strike provision in effect in the municipally operated transit system of New York City. That situation has worked out very well. There has been no need for such a provision. The relationships have been amicable, and they have been constructive. There has been relatively little difficulty or conflict between the men working on the transit system and the government of the city of New York.

If we were to adopt the amendment, we would take away from labor one of its great weapons in its fight for fair treatment and just labor conditions.

I am also strongly opposed to compulsory arbitration. I have spent a substantial part of my life in mediating or arbitrating disputes. It is frequently very useful to have arbitration, but it must be voluntary arbitration and not compulsory arbitration, which in the final analysis leaves both sides dissatisfied and with very little accomplishment. Therefore, I shall certainly vote against the pending amendment which would impose a "no-strike" clause.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself 10 minutes out of the time on the bill, or so much thereof as may be necessary to speak in support of the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT].

Mr. President, is this an unusual piece of legislation? As has been suggested by the Senator from Colorado, the answer to that question is "No."

In the last session of Congress on July 29, 1955, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service submitted a report on H. R. 6590.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of that report may be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1256) was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6590) to prohibit the employment by the Government of the United States of persons who are disloyal or who participate in or assert the right to strike against the Government of the United States, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

Report No. 1152 accompanying H. R. 6590, as approved by the House of Representatives, is incorporated as a part of this report:

"This legislation will clarify and consolidate in a single, permanent, penal statute the rider reenacted each year in appropriation acts, as well as certain similar permanent provisions in existing law, which in effect prohibit the employment by the Government of (1) any person who advocates overthrow of our constitutional form of government or belongs to an organization that so advocates, and (2) any person who strikes against the Government or belongs to an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government.

"The appropriation rider first appeared in the Fourth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, without the language relating to striking against the Government. With seven exceptions, it was repeated in each regular deficiency, and supplemental appropriation act through May 18, 1946. The Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, broadened the rider to include any person who strikes against the Government or who is a member of an organization which asserts the right to strike against the Government. With three exceptions, the rider as thus broadened has been repeated all in subsequent regular, deficiency, and supplemental appropriation acts to date.

"Existing law also contains three permanent provisions which are somewhat similar, in effect, to the appropriation rider. They are (1) section 612 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C., sec. 1445); (2) section 9A of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939 (5 U. S. C., sec. 118j), known as the Hatch Act; and (3) section 305 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (29 U. S. C., sec. 188), known as the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Section 612 of the Housing Act of 1949 is repeated, in substance, in paragraphs 1 through 4, inclusive, of the first section of H. R. 6590.

"Section 9A of the Hatch Act prohibits employment of persons who are members of 'any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States.'

"This provision is reenacted in paragraph 2 of the first section of H. R. 6590.

"Section 305 of the Taft-Hartley Act requires the discharge of persons who strike against the Government. This is repeated in paragraph (3) of the first section of the bill.

"Accordingly, since H. R. 6590 includes all of these provisions of existing law such provisions will be repealed.

"Hearings were held at which representatives of the Civil Service Commission, the

Department of Justice, and a number of Government employees' organizations appeared and testified favorably on H. R. 6590. There were no objections.

"General analysis

"The first section of the bill, as amended, will prohibit the employment in the Federal Government, or in any agency thereof, of any person who (1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States; (2) is a member of an organization that advocates overthrow of the Government, knowing of such advocacy; (3) participates in any strike against the Government or any such agency; (4) asserts the right to strike against the Government; or (5) belongs to an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government, or against such agencies, knowing that such organization asserts such right to strike.

"Section 2 (a) of the bill requires that, except as provided in subsection (b), every person accepting Federal office or employment, within 60 days after entering on duty, shall execute an affidavit that in doing so he does not violate the first section of the bill. The affidavit will be prima facie evidence that there is no such violation.

"Section 2 (b) provides that an affidavit will not be required from a person employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of life or destruction of property, but that this exception will excuse no one from liability for violation of the first section of the bill.

"Section 3 makes any violation of the first section of the bill a felony, for which the penalty shall be a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year and a day, or both.

"The favorable report of the Civil Service Commission and the report of the Department of Justice interposing no objections to a similar bill (H. R. 617) follow:

"UNITED STATES

"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

"Washington, D. C., June 21, 1955.

"HON. TOM MURRAY,

"Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives.

"DEAR MR. MURRAY: This is in reply to your request of June 21 for the Commission's views on H. R. 6590, a bill to prohibit the employment by the Government of the United States of persons who are disloyal or who believe in the right to strike against the Government of the United States, and for other purposes.

"The bill would provide that no person shall accept or hold office or employment in the Government of the United States who (1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States; (2) is a member of an organization that advocates such overthrow, knowing that the organization so advocates; (3) participates in a strike against the Government; or (4) is a member of an organization that asserts the right to strike against the Government, knowing that the organization asserts such right. The bill further provides that every person who accepts office or employment in the Government shall, not more than 60 days later, execute an affidavit that his employment will not constitute a violation of the statute. Affidavits would not be required from persons employed for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. Violation of the statute would constitute a felony punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year and a day, or both.

"The bill would repeal section 612 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C. 1445); section 9A of the Hatch Act (5 U. S. C. 118j); and section 304 of the Labor Management Relations Act (29 U. S. C. 188). Section 612 of the Housing Act is substantially identical

in its provisions to H. R. 6590, but is limited in its application to employment in the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Department of Agriculture. Section 9A of the Hatch Act makes it unlawful for any person employed in the Government 'to have membership in any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States.' The only penalty provided is removal from the service, with the provision that appropriated funds shall not thereafter be used to pay the compensation of such person. Section 304 of the Labor Management Relations Act forbids striking by Government employees, requires the discharging of an employee who strikes and the forfeiture of his civil-service status, if any, and makes him ineligible for employment for 3 years.

"For some years provisions similar to the proposed legislation have appeared in appropriation acts each year. The Commission believes that H. R. 6590 represents desirable legislation, since it would put such legislation into permanent form, and would also consolidate and supersede the several statutes which now partially cover the subject.

"Time has not permitted clearance of this report with the Bureau of the Budget. However, the Bureau advised it had no objection to our report on H. R. 617, a bill similar to H. R. 6590.

"By direction of the Commission.

"Sincerely,

"PHILIP YOUNG,
"Chairman."

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
"OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY
"ATTORNEY GENERAL,
"Washington, April 25, 1955.

"Hon. TOM MURRAY,

"Chairman, Post Office and Civil Service
"Committee, House of Representatives,
"Washington, D. C.

"DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (H. R. 617) to prohibit the employment by the Government of the United States of persons who are disloyal or who believe in the right to strike against the Government of the United States, and for other purposes.

"The bill would make it a felony for any person to accept or hold office or employment in the Government of the United States who (1) advocates the overthrow of that Government by force or violence, (2) is a member of an organization that advocates such overthrow, knowing that such organization advocates the same, (3) engages in a strike against the Government, or (4) is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government.

"Section 2 (a) of the measure would provide for the execution, by persons accepting office or employment in the Government of the United States, of affidavits to the effect that their acceptance and holding of such office or employment does not or will not constitute a violation of the bill's prohibitions. Subsection (b) would exempt from the application of subsection (a) persons employed by the Government of the United States for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. Such persons, however, would not be relieved of liability for a violation of the prohibitions contained in the bill. Section 4 would repeal section 612 of the Housing Act of 1949, a section which, with respect to officers or employees of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Department of Agriculture, contains provisions similar to those which would be provided for generally by this measure.

"Whether or not this bill should be enacted constitutes a question of policy concerning which the Department of Justice prefers to make no comment. However, there are cer-

tain matters to which the attention of the committee is invited.

"The prohibitions contained in section 1 of the bill are not new. Under existing law persons entering the employ of the United States are required to execute appointment affidavits which include certifications such as are contemplated by this bill. Likewise, various appropriation acts forbid the use of Government funds to pay officers or employees who fall within any of the categories enumerated in section 1 and provide penalties for the use of Government funds in violation of such prohibitions. Illustrative of other legislation which is concerned with the problem to which the bill is addressed is section 118 (j) of title 5 of the United States Code which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person employed in any capacity by any agency of the Federal Government whose compensation or any part thereof is paid from funds authorized or appropriated by any act of Congress to have membership in any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States. Any person violating the provisions of the section shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any act of Congress for such position or office shall be used to pay the compensation of such person. Also, section 188 of title 29, United States Code, provides that it shall be unlawful for any individual employed by the United States or any agency thereof, including wholly owned Government corporations, to participate in any strike. If any individual employed by the United States or by any such agency strikes, he shall be discharged immediately from his employment and shall forfeit his civil-service status, if any, and for 3 years shall not be eligible for reemployment by the United States or any such agency.

"The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

"Sincerely,

"WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
"Deputy Attorney General."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the report deals with what has become Public Law 330, which the Senator from Colorado proposes shall by amendment be applied to this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that Public Law 330 be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the law was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Public Law 330, ch. 690, 84th Cong., 1st sess.]

H. R. 6590

An act to prohibit the employment by the Government of the United States of persons who are disloyal or who participate in or assert the right to strike against the Government of the United States, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall accept or hold office or employment in the Government of the United States or any agency thereof, including wholly owned Government corporations, who—

(1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States;

(2) is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States, knowing that such organization so advocates;

(3) participates in any strike or asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or such agency; or

(4) is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right

to strike against the Government of the United States or such agencies, knowing that such organization asserts such right.

SEC. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), every person who accepts office or employment in the Government of the United States after the date of enactment of this act, shall, not later than 60 days after he accepts such office or employment, execute an affidavit that his acceptance and holding of such office or employment does not or (if the affidavit is executed prior to acceptance of such office or employment) will not constitute a violation of the first section of this act. Such affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the acceptance and holding of office or employment by the person executing the affidavit does not or will not constitute a violation of such section.

(b) An affidavit shall not be required from a person employed by the Government of the United States for less than 60 days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. This subsection shall not relieve any person from liability for violation of the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person who violates section 1 of this act shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year and a day, or both.

SEC. 4. The following parts of acts are hereby repealed.

(1) Section 612 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U. S. C., sec. 1445);

(2) Section 9A of the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939 (5 U. S. C., sec. 118); and

(3) Section 305 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (29 U. S. C., sec. 188).

Approved August 9, 1955.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to read a pertinent portion of Public Law 330:

Be it enacted, etc., That no person shall accept or hold office or employment in the Government of the United States or any agency thereof, including wholly owned Government corporations, who—

These paragraphs may not be pertinent to this particular case—

(1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States;

(2) is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States, knowing that such organization so advocates;

(3) participates in any strike or asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or such agency; or

(4) is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or such agencies, knowing that such organization asserts such right.

Mr. President, I think all of us will agree that in dealings between a private company and its employees there is an entirely different situation. I hope that to the largest extent possible in this country of ours we shall keep private industry and that employers and employees will negotiate around the table in determining wages, hours, and working conditions. But here we have a transit system which exists in the Nation's Capital upon which the functioning of the Government of the United States to no little extent depends.

As a matter of fact, when the transit strike a year ago closed down trans-

portation, one of the arguments used on the floor of the Senate in connection with the legislation which was passed to take away the company's franchise was that it was very important to the functioning of the Government of the United States, since the Congress was about to adjourn and go home and leave the District of Columbia without a governing council that this rather drastic step should be taken.

I supported that legislation at the time, although with some misgivings, because it seemed to me that in the Nation's Capital, in a Federal District, established because of its importance to the Government of the Nation, the argument was pertinent that the closing down of the transportation system would vitally and adversely affect the very functioning of the Government of the people of the United States.

Mr. President, if because of a strike being called or as a result thereof we have not only canceled the franchise rights of a private company, but, in effect, have precipitated the issue of public ownership to the extent that the Government of the United States is going to underwrite, in effect, the operating costs without limit, we are all practical enough to know that once the transportation system of the District comes under public ownership it is very likely to remain under public ownership as long as any of us shall live, or, at least, such is a very strong possibility.

That means that the Government of the United States will, in effect, be underwriting whatever deficit there may be. We shall have to provide some of the funds for this Government ownership. We have applied the no-strike rule to other Government corporations. If we exempt the Transit Authority in the District of Columbia, which is a Federal District, then are we going to exempt other Government corporations?

I think it is a very vital issue as to whether there is a right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Federal City of the Government of the United States.

Under those circumstances, Mr. President, I think the amendment is well in order. Certainly, we are faced with the problem that if the transportation system shall be closed down again it will have an adverse effect upon the functioning of the Government.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, first of all, I should like to say that I find myself well in accord with the general opinion expressed by the distinguished Senator from California. The very premise of the bill will be invalidated, it seems to me, if we accept the argument which has been made against the amendment. The whole premise of the bill is that the public welfare requires an Authority to operate public transportation in the Nation's Capital, come what may.

Mr. President, some years ago it was my privilege to be associated with the late mayor of the city of New York, Mr.

La Guardia, in a panel discussion on the issues which are involved in this particular question. Everyone will recall the leadership which Mr. La Guardia gave in labor legislation. I recall that when the question was put to him on the panel that morning, "What happens if a municipality operates a hospital? Can the employees of that hospital strike?" Mr. La Guardia said, "I think we have to recognize that when certain functions pertaining to the public welfare, health, or safety, are involved, the normal right to strike does not exist," or words to that effect.

In my opinion, something of the same question is involved here. To me there is no justification for proposing or authorizing public ownership of a mass-transportation system in the District of Columbia, unless we put it upon the ground of the Nation's welfare in this instance because this is the Capital City. If that be true, then, it seems to me we should preserve for the Authority whatever is necessary to see that public transportation is carried on without interruption under any circumstances whatsoever.

With the record which Congress has in dealing with employees of the Government, I do not fear that a fair and square deal will not be given to the employees of the Authority which would operate the transportation system. I think in this forum and in the forum of the House of Representatives they will have adequate protection of their rights of seniority, working conditions, wages, and matters of that sort. If we are going to take the step of authorizing a public authority to operate the transportation system, then we must give it the power to carry it on without interruption. Otherwise, the whole premise of the bill would be defeated.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, may I inquire how much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield an additional 5 minutes to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, there are 2 or 3 things which, it seems to me, ought to be settled here. Let us first discuss the proprietary matter. True, this is a proprietary function of the Government. But what did Congress say about this less than 9 months ago?

That it is hereby declared that the business of mass transportation of persons for hire in the District of Columbia is clothed with a public interest and is essential to the proper functioning of the Government of the United States and the government of the District of Columbia. The continuous, uninterrupted, and proper functioning of such business in the District of Columbia is hereby declared to be essential to the welfare, health, and safety of the public, including the civilian and military personnel of the Government of the United States located in the District of Columbia and the metropolitan area of Washington.

That is a quotation from the act passed by Congress last August.

What is now proposed? First of all, it is proposed that we give up \$2 million a year in taxes, in order to establish a Transportation Authority. Second, it is proposed that the Government lend \$20

million in order to establish a transportation system. Third, the way the bill is drafted, the Government will pick up the tab for any deficit which may occur—and, in my opinion, the deficit will be frequent and probably large.

The next step is to bar the employees of the Authority from the right to strike. No one in the world deplores more than I do the denial of the right to strike in ordinary circumstances. I have always fought for the right to strike, and I shall continue to do so. But I believe there are some circumstances in which the right to strike should not exist. This is one of them.

It has been said, "Let us wait until we are confronted with that situation; then we will face it; then we will take care of it." But if Congress were not in Washington at the time a strike occurred, what would happen? Would we again subject the District of Columbia to what took place last July and August? Suppose it became necessary for Congress to act at a time when it was not in session. Would we let the people of the District of Columbia walk the streets for months at a time, while they awaited the passage of a law by Congress? I do not think we should allow that to happen.

It has been said also that the amendment would establish a new and a bad precedent. As a matter of fact, if the proposed authority were excluded from the provisions of Public Law 330, although it would be controlled and owned by the Government of the United States, and with the money for its establishment being put up by the Government, because Congress has said such an authority is vital to the welfare of the Government, we would indeed be establishing a new precedent, which would affect the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration, the Alaska Railroad Company, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Panama Canal Company. If we exempt the proposed Transit Authority, we will, in fact, be establishing a new precedent in government and then there would be no reason for not removing all the other agencies from the prohibition against the right to strike, under Public Law 330.

I do not suggest that the union is not acting in good faith in the matter, but there have been other strikes, including wildcat strikes. What would be done if there should be a wildcat strike? No one will march the employees at the point of a bayonet but neither can anyone contend that a union can paralyze the Government and paralyze the people who work for the Government. It cannot be contended that the union should have a right to repeat what it did last year.

Contrary to what my estimable and great friend from Oregon says, it is not a question of who was responsible for the strike. The fact is that the strike occurred. It is a fact that hundreds of thousands of persons, day after day, trudged many miles to work because they could not obtain public transportation. It is a fact that the functions of the Government were stymied, were foreclosed, were slowed down, for some

5 or 6 weeks, while a debate was in progress as to whether the employees should get what they were seeking in the strike.

I favor the right to strike in ordinary circumstances. But if we permit the employees of the Authority to strike, we will be establishing a new precedent. As a matter of fact, we will be establishing a new principle if we exempt the new Authority, which is about to be created, from the provisions of Public Law 330.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I am advised that 2 minutes remain on our side. I should like to take a part of that time, at least, to say that it is a fact that a strike existed, or took place. The strike did not take place through action by the employees so far as arbitration was concerned. Before they went on strike, the employees offered to arbitrate. It was the management which refused to arbitrate.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado would take punitive action against the persons who were the least guilty in the whole affair.

I think the two other members of the subcommittee, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], have stated the view of the subcommittee, as we understand the problem. I associate myself with their remarks, and I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

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|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Aiken | Flanders | McNamara |
| Allott | Fulbright | Millikin |
| Anderson | Gore | Morse |
| Beall | Green | Mundt |
| Bender | Hayden | Murray |
| Bennett | Hennings | Neuberger |
| Bricker | Hickenlooper | O'Mahoney |
| Bridges | Hill | Payne |
| Bush | Holland | Potter |
| Butler | Hruska | Purtell |
| Byrd | Humphrey | Robertson |
| Carlson | Jackson | Saltonstall |
| Case, N. J. | Johnson, Tex. | Schoeppel |
| Case, S. Dak. | Johnston, S. C. | Scott |
| Chavez | Kennedy | Smith, Maine |
| Cotton | Kerr | Smith, N. J. |
| Curtis | Knowland | Sparkman |
| Daniel | Langer | Stennis |
| Dirksen | Lehman | Symington |
| Douglas | Long | Thye |
| Duff | Magnuson | Watkins |
| Dworshak | Mansfield | Wiley |
| Eastland | Martin, Iowa | Williams |
| Ellender | Martin, Pa. | Wofford |
| Ervin | McCarthy | Young |

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WOFFORD in the chair). A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] to the committee amendment.

All time on this question has expired; and the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY]. If the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY]

were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. LAIRD and Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] is absent on official business attending the atomic-energy tests in the South Pacific.

On this vote, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay," and the Senator from Delaware would vote "yea."

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. LAIRD], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] would each vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senators from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—32

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Allott | Dirksen | Mundt |
| Bennett | Dworshak | Robertson |
| Bricker | Eastland | Schoeppel |
| Bridges | Flanders | Smith, Maine |
| Butler | Hickenlooper | Stennis |
| Byrd | Holland | Watkins |
| Carlson | Hruska | Wiley |
| Case, S. Dak. | Knowland | Williams |
| Cotton | Martin, Iowa | Wofford |
| Curtis | Martin, Pa. | Young |
| Daniel | Millikin | |

NAYS—42

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Aiken | Hayden | McNamara |
| Anderson | Hennings | Morse |
| Beall | Hill | Murray |
| Bender | Humphrey | Neuberger |
| Bush | Jackson | O'Mahoney |
| Case, N. J. | Johnston, S. C. | Payne |
| Chavez | Kennedy | Potter |
| Douglas | Kerr | Purtell |
| Duff | Langer | Saltonstall |
| Ellender | Lehman | Scott |
| Ervin | Long | Smith, N. J. |
| Fulbright | Magnuson | Sparkman |
| Gore | Mansfield | Symington |
| Green | McCarthy | Thye |

NOT VOTING—21

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Barrett | Ives | McClellan |
| Bible | Jenner | Monroney |
| Capehart | Johnson, Tex. | Neely |
| Clements | Kefauver | Pastore |
| Frear | Kuchel | Russell |
| George | Laird | Smathers |
| Goldwater | Malone | Welker |

So Mr. ALLOTT's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I request the distinguished minority leader to yield to me 1 minute on the bill, in order to enable me to clear up one feature in connection with the amendment just disposed of.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. During the course of the debate on my amendment this afternoon I made the statement that I had been informed that if the amendment were adopted, those directly involved would prefer that the arbitration clause be mandatory.

I further made the statement that if the amendment were adopted, I would offer a further amendment, to change the word "may" in line 9, on page 82, to "shall", in order to make the provision mandatory.

Inasmuch as I do not believe in compulsory arbitration, and agreed to offer the conditional amendment only in order to make the bill workable, and inasmuch as my previous amendment was not agreed to, I feel free to refrain from offering such an amendment as that described in my original statement, leaving the arbitration clause of the bill entirely voluntary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment is open to further amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 82, line 18, in the committee amendment, after the words "corporate officers", it is proposed to insert "with less than 10 years' service."

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I yield myself 3 minutes. I shall be very brief.

This amendment would give recognition in connection with the provision for retaining in the service, as the service might require, of those who would otherwise be left out under the present wording of the bill. I am sure an oversight was made. I have discussed the subject with several members of the committee.

If the bill as it is worded at present is passed, it will mean that 1 individual with 27 years' service with the Capital Transit Co., another with 14 years' service, another with 37 years' service, another with 20 years' service, another with 29 years' service, and another with 31 years' service will be excluded from the benefits of the provisions which apply to all other employees. My amendment applies to those with less than 10 years of service. It would give the career employees, regardless of their present status, an opportunity to remain on the job.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] to the committee amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wonder if we may have the yeas and nays ordered on final passage of the bill, in order that Senators may be informed.

I ask for the yeas and nays on final passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PAYNE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. As a member of the subcommittee I heartily support the Senator's amendment. My understanding is that the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. McNAMARA], also joins in support of it. I believe also that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the other member of the subcommittee, favors the amendment. I do not see him present in the Chamber, but I discussed the subject with him earlier this afternoon.

Mr. McNAMARA. I am sure it is agreed that there is no objection to the amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I am glad to yield back the remaining time on this side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the pending amendment has been exhausted or yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment, as amended, is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? Do Senators wish to use time on the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield back my time, with the understanding that the other side will do likewise.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time on this side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY]. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I therefore withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the

Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. LAIRD], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] is absent on official business attending the atomic energy tests in the South Pacific.

I further announce that on this vote, if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. LAIRD], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senators from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—41

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Aiken | Hennings | Morse |
| Allott | Hill | Murray |
| Anderson | Hruska | Neuberger |
| Beall | Humphrey | O'Mahoney |
| Bender | Jackson | Payne |
| Bush | Johnston, S. C. | Potter |
| Case, N. J. | Kennedy | Purtell |
| Case, S. Dak. | Kerr | Scott |
| Chavez | Langer | Smith, Maine |
| Douglas | Lehman | Sparkman |
| Ervin | Long | Stennis |
| Gore | Magnuson | Wiley |
| Green | Mansfield | Wofford |
| Hayden | McNamara | |

NAYS—31

| | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Bennett | Dworshak | Mundt |
| Bricker | Eastland | Saltonstall |
| Bridges | Ellender | Schoeppel |
| Butler | Flanders | Smith, N. J. |
| Byrd | Hickenlooper | Symington |
| Carlson | Holland | Thye |
| Cotton | Knowland | Watkins |
| Curtis | Martin, Iowa | Williams |
| Daniel | Martin, Pa. | Young |
| Dirksen | McCarthy | |
| Duff | Millikin | |

NOT VOTING—23

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Barrett | Ives | Monroney |
| Bible | Jenner | Neely |
| Capehart | Johnson, Tex. | Pastore |
| Clements | Kefauver | Robertson |
| Frear | Kuchel | Russell |
| Fulbright | Laird | Smathers |
| George | Malone | Weiker |
| Goldwater | McClellan | |

So the bill (S. 3073) was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill has just been passed be reconsidered.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from North Dakota.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1939 REGARDING GAINS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1961, H. R. 6143.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6143) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1951, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gains, regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment, on page 3, after line 15, to insert:

Sec. 2. Certain claims against United States.

(a) Section 106 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (relating to claims against the United States involving acquisition of property) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 106. Certain claims against United States.

"In the case of any amount (other than interest) received by a taxpayer from the United States with respect to a claim against the United States—

"(a) involving the acquisition of property and remaining unpaid for more than 15 years, or

"(b) arising under a contract for the construction of installations or facilities for any branch of the armed services of the United States and remaining unpaid for more than 5 years from the date such claim first accrued and paid prior to January 1, 1950,

the portion of the tax imposed by section 12 attributable to such amount (other than interest) shall not exceed 30 percent thereof. For purposes of section 291 (a), relating to additions to the tax for failure to file a return, the term 'reasonable cause' shall include the filing of a timely incomplete return under circumstances which led the taxpayer to believe that no tax was due on amounts received under a settlement with the United States."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply only with respect to taxable years ending after December 31, 1948.

Sec. 3. Certain distributions in kind.

(a) Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (relating to distributions by corporations) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(n) Certain distributions in kind:

"(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a distribution of property by a corporation to its stockholders, with respect to its stock, shall be (except as provided in paragraph (2)) considered to be a distribution which is not a dividend

(whether or not otherwise a dividend) to the extent that the fair market value of such property exceeds the earnings and profits of such corporation accumulated after February 28, 1913, and the earnings and profits of the taxable year (computed as of the close of the taxable year without diminution by reason of any distributions, except those described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraphs (3), made during the taxable year) without regard to the amount of the earnings and profits at the time the distribution was made. The preceding sentence shall not prevent the application of subsection (d) to any such distribution.

"(2) In the case of a personal holding company a distribution in property shall not be a dividend to the extent it exceeds the earnings and profits of such corporation accumulated after February 28, 1913, to the beginning of the taxable year, plus the higher of the earnings and profits of the taxable year or the subchapter A net income of the taxable year, adjusted in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a), computed as of the end of the taxable year without reduction for any distributions made during the taxable year except those described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (3), made during the taxable year.

"(3) This subsection shall apply to any distribution of property other than—

"(A) money.

"(B) inventory assets, as defined in section 312 (b) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or

"(C) distributions described in section 312 (j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

(b) The amendment made by this section to section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 shall be effective as if it were a part of such section on the date of enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. No interest shall be allowed or paid in respect of any overpayment of tax resulting from the amendment made by this section.

SEC. 4. Application to poultry of tax on transportation of property.

(a) (1) Section 3475 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (relating to the tax on the transportation of property) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Poultry: The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to amounts paid for the transportation of poultry in continuous movement from the farm where the poultry was raised to a dressing plant, located within the local area of such farm, for processing."

(2) The amendment made by this subsection shall apply only with respect to amounts paid after November 30, 1942.

(b) (1) Section 4272 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to exemptions from the tax on the transportation of property) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) Poultry: The tax imposed by section 4271 shall not apply to amounts paid for the transportation of poultry in continuous movement from the farm where the poultry was raised to a dressing plant, located within the local area of such farm, for processing."

(2) The amendment made by this subsection shall apply only with respect to amounts paid after December 31, 1954, for transportation which begins after such date.

(c) No interest shall be allowed or paid in respect of any overpayment of tax resulting from the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 5. Trademark and trade name expenditures.

(a) Part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is

amended by inserting after section 176 thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 177. Trademark and trade name expenditures.

"(a) Election to amortize: Trademark or trade name expenditures paid or incurred after December 31, 1955, may, at the election of the taxpayer (made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate), be treated as deferred expenses. In computing taxable income, such deferred expenses shall be allowed as a deduction ratably over such period of not less than 60 months after such expenditures are paid or incurred, as may be selected by the taxpayer.

"(b) Trademark and trade name expenditures defined: The term 'trademark or trade name expenditures' means any expenditure which—

"(1) is directly connected with the acquisition, protection, expansion, registration (Federal, State, or foreign) or defense of a trademark or trade name;

"(2) is chargeable to capital account; and

"(3) is not part of the consideration paid for a trademark, trade name, or business.

"(c) Time for and scope of election: The election provided by subsection (a) shall be made within the time prescribed by law for filing the return for the taxable year (including extensions thereof). The period so selected shall be adhered to in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent years."

(b) The table of sections of part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof

"SEC. 177. Trademark and trade name expenditures."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1955.

SEC. 6. Livestock sold on account of drought.

(a) Section 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to involuntary conversions) is hereby amended by redesignating subsection (f) thereof as subsection (g) and by inserting after subsection (e) of such section the following new subsection:

"(f) Livestock sold on account of drought: The sale of livestock (other than poultry) held by a taxpayer for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes in excess of the number the taxpayer would sell if he followed his usual business practices shall be treated as an involuntary conversion to which this section applies if such livestock—

"(1) are held in an area—

"(A) in respect of which the President determines under the act of September 30, 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1855-1855g), that a major disaster exists because of drought, and

"(B) which is found eligible by the Secretary of Agriculture for emergency assistance under section 2 (d) of the act of April 6, 1949, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a-2), or for relief under clause (2) of the fifth sentence of section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1427), and

"(2) are sold (whether before or after such determination) by such taxpayer solely on account of such drought."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall apply only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1955.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question

is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to amend the Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954, and for other purposes."

INSURANCE AGAINST FLOOD DAMAGE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1886, Senate bill 3732.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3732) to provide insurance against flood damage, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to announce for the information of the Senate that, following the disposition of Calendar No. 1886, Senate bill 3732, which has just been made the unfinished business, it is the purpose of the leadership to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1896, Senate bill 3108, to encourage the construction of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels; Calendar No. 1894, H. R. 483, to amend the Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, so as to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in the Medical Corps in the Army and Navy; and Calendar No. 1899, H. R. 9429, to provide medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

The bills will be considered not necessarily in that order, Mr. President, but I should like the Senate to be on notice that the leadership has agreed to take up those bills.

It is not the intention to have any votes this evening. If no Senator desires to present any matter at this time, I shall move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow. I suggest that if we may have a full day tomorrow and can dispose of all the measures which I have announced, it is possible that the Senate will go over until Monday.

I should like to give notice that such a motion may be made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, May 10, 1956, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 9 (legislative day of May 7), 1956:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms of 6 years expiring May 10, 1962:

Laurence McKinley Gould, of Minnesota. (Reappointment.)

Paul M. Gross, of North Carolina. (Reappointment.)

George D. Humphrey, of Wyoming. (Reappointment.)

Frederick A. Middlebush, of Missouri. (Reappointment.)

Edward James McShane, of Virginia, vice John W. Davis, term expired.

Samuel Milton Nabrit, of Texas, vice Edwin B. Fred, term expired.

Julius A. Stratton, of Massachusetts, vice O. W. Hyman, term expired.

Edward Lawrie Tatum, of California, vice Earl P. Stevenson, term expired.

IN THE COAST GUARD

Joseph A. Kerrins for promotion to the permanent rank of rear admiral in the United States Coast Guard.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947); title II, Public Law 365, 80th Congress (Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947); and section 307 (b), Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951), with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated:

To be major, USAF (Medical)

Francis Marshall

To be captains, USAF (Medical)

Francis X. Farrell

Jack R. Starrett, O946664.

To be captains, USAF (Dental)

Edward E. Davis, AO2240587.

Donald E. Kurth, AO1906888.

Edward J. Prejean, Jr., O427771.

Arthur J. Sachsel, AO1906183.

Charles W. Seamands, AO1906530.

Ira L. Shannon, AO1906564.

Milton D. Wyngarden

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Medical)

Charles M. Aaronson, AO3043103.

Donald W. Acker, AO741437.

Thorne J. Butler, AO3043222.

William H. Carranza, AO3043224.

George R. Cary, Jr.

Don L. Christensen, AO3043225.

John E. Eagleton, AO3043231.

Robert H. Edwards, O4022249.

Richard C. Froede, AO3043198.

John T. Hart, AO2218328.

James S. Harvin, AO3000787.

James H. Hockenberry, AO3043193.

Vernon L. James, Jr.

Kenneth M. Jensen, AO3043245.

Charles C. Keith, Jr., AO3043203.

Gregory B. Krivchenia

Charles K. Landrum, AO1856169.

Vernor F. Lovett, AO3043093.

William K. I. Manning, AO3043252.

John F. McCloskey, AO3043134.

Jay W. McRoberts

Gunter R. Meng

Robert T. Miller, AO3043254.

Edward H. Mills

David P. Minichan, Jr., AO2233026.

William J. Mitchell, AO3043255.

Patrick J. Moore, AO2217030.

Herbert A. Muller, Jr., AO3043256.

John T. Purvis, AO2261924.

Howard F. Rickenbach, Jr., AO3043267.

James A. Roman

Anthony N. Scalco

Richard H. Schwarz

John R. Scott, AO3043273.

Ferdinand L. Solsson, Jr., AO3042884.

Donald B. Strominger, AO3001639.

Irwin T. Taylor, AO3001894.

Fred K. Viren, AO3044156.

Forrest S. Warner, AO3041625.

Morgan E. Wing, AO2255714.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Dental)

Clair W. Andrus

Stephen T. Braum

Norman L. Esterl

James A. Hitchens, AO3001090.

Carl E. Johnson, AO730268.

Edwin B. Rosen

Robert R. H. Sutherland, AO3043654.

John J. Travis

Wallace T. Urata, AO981869.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Veterinary)

Donald L. Anderson, AO2261570.

Charles F. Clause, AO3000154.

Ernest B. Rushing, Jr., AO3000240.

Otto S. Shill, Jr., AO3000710.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Medical Service)

Merrill B. DeLong, AO1327517.

William G. Neubrand, AO2230004.

Francis J. Smith, AO2213609.

Myrl E. Wilson, AO2241093.

To be second lieutenants, USAF (Medical Service)

James E. Bousser, AO2262010.

Elwood E. Fisher, AO3013109.

Jeremiah R. Lynch, AO3001446.

William H. Newton, AO2262019.

Walter H. Williams, AO3000093.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of sections 101 (c) and 102 (c), Public Law 36, 80th Congress (Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947), as amended by section 5, Public Law 514, 81st Congress, and Public Law 37, 83d Congress, with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated under the provisions of section 307, Public Law 150, 82d Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951):

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Nurse)

Joan M. Caddell, AN795815.

Mary J. Evans, AN2214423.

Margaret H. Maschino, AN2241704.

Margaret T. Merritt, AN2244419.

Virginia M. Niebauer, AN2241662.

Mary E. Roop, AN1912791.

Katherine I. Shealy, AN2242119.

Beatrice N. Toth, AN2242922.

Lois J. Wikoff, AN792691.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Medical Specialist)

Carolyn E. Bobo, AR3001035.

Marian J. Hayton, AR2485.

The following-named cadets, United States Military Academy, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, effective upon their graduation, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947). Date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

Don Eugene Ackerman

Michael Houston Alexander

B. Conn Anderson, Jr.

Darrell Leslie Anderson

Gerald David Ankenbrandt

Robert Todd Barrett

Robert Chapman Beyer, Jr.

Robert Moulton Blocher

Stuart Waddington Bowen

Alfred Connor Bowman, Jr.

Robert Ellsworth Brown

Nicholas Joseph Bruno

Frank Albert Burd, Jr.

Edmund Dederick Burhans II

Dennis Lee Butler

Joel Richard Campis

Howard Ray Cannon

William Christi Carey

Darold Wendle Clonts

Thomas Joseph Cody, Jr.

James Arnold Cook

Roland Bertram Crase

Terry Wayne Creighton

William Penn Crum

Richard Joseph Daleski

Lee Armistead Denson, Jr.

Frederick Rodgers Dent III

Joseph Mark Dougherty

Paul Gustave Dougherty

Richard Patrick Dowell

Albert James Dye

Donald Lee Ernst

Theodore Martin Faurer

Hugh LaVerne Filbey

Norman Clark Folden, Jr.

Henry Ronald Gaudé

James Harper Gordon

Robert English Grassberger

Merrill Anson Green, Jr.

Paul Hilger Greisen

John Martin Gromek

Alfred John Hallisey

Charles Rowland Hamm

John Arthur Hampton

Norris Brown Harbold, Jr.

Richard Henning Head

Joel Stanley Hetland

John Henry Higgins III

Alfred Hoffman, Jr.

Harold Gordon Holmquist

Gerald Lee Irwin

Paul Anthony Jakus

William Robert Jarmon

Douglas Stoddard Johnson

John Milton Kamm, Jr.

Lisle Greene Kendall, Jr.

Thomas Edward Kirchgesner

Harry Kotellos

Robert Douglas Krutz

Jerome Glen Lake

Kenneth Earl Lang

Samuel Murray Lansing

George Firmin Leonard

James Ambrose Linden

Aaron B. Loggins

Richard Wetzel Lorey

Neale Malcolm Luft

George Patrick Lynch, Jr.

Nicholas Alexander Mavrotheris

Irwin Benton Mayer

Lester Stearns McChristian, Jr.

William Wallace McClung

James Stephen McMahon

William Curtis McPeck

Stanley Herbert Meader

Porter Nelson Medley, Jr.

Mario Anthony Nicolais

Robert LeRoy Pearson

Leslie Terence Prossner

Matthew James Quinn, Jr.

Joseph Edward Ragland

Thomas Edward Reinhardt

Alan Bishop Renshaw

Rand Elliot Rensvold

Charles William Robertson

Thomas Eugene Ross, Jr.

Walter Charles Sager

Joe Edward Sanders

Donald Wade Satterfield

John Dwight Schanep

G. Richard Schaumberg

Marvin Francis Schwartz, Jr.

Jack Joseph Sharkey

John Albert Shaud

Donald Elmer Sheehan

Robert Bruce Sheridan

Jerald Henry Skatvold

Mark Edward Smith III

Perry McCoy Smith

Herbert Henry Spaeni, Jr.

Lawrence Alan Stebleton
Robert Kenneth Stein, Jr.
Robert Allan Stewart
Joseph Francis Stroface
Otis Peebles Studdard
John Samuel Sutherland
Alan Leigh Thelin
John Benton Tindall, Jr.
Charles Clayton Torrey
Edward Vallentyne
Vernon Roy Van Vonderen
Jan Edward Verfurth
Bruce McClain Wallace, Jr.
Joseph Patrick Waters
Jerome Hirsch Werbel
Robert Wetzel
William Taylor Wetzel
William Alfred White
Romain Alton Young, Jr.

The following-named midshipmen, United States Naval Academy, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, effective upon their graduation, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947). Date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

Donald Joseph Alser
Spence McFall Armstrong
James Richard Arnold
Steven Ward Nixon Arnold
James Newton Barker
Allen Ellsworth Barlow
Harold Stephen Bauduit
Leonard Fred Benzi
Lawrence Wilton Berger
William Harland Black
Emil Nathaniel Block, Jr.
Bernard William Boshoven
Thomas Charles Brandt
Robert Joseph Brown, Jr.
Richard Guy Bryant
Jesse Walter Buckelew
James William Buddie
Norman Allan Burge
Robert Salisbury Cecil
David Porter Chartrand
Charles Nicolas Chavarria
Charles Franklin Coker
John Burd Collins
Thomas McCulloch Colman
John Edwards Conway
Henry Fred Culberson, Jr.
Charles Glenn Curtis
Paul Bernard Cusick
Vernon Allan Dander
Joe Rex Davis
David Loren Debus
George Moreton Decell III
Arsenio Lopez Delgado
Eugene John DeNezza
Walter Sam Denham, Jr.
James Vincent Detore, Jr.
Nathaniel Otis DeVoll
William Maurice Dillon
Bruce Hamilton Dolph
William Peter Dunsavage
Michael Joseph Dwyer, Jr.
Duane Cameron Eggert
John Earle Elliott
James Peter Eri
Fred Henry Ernst
Philippe Bunau-Varilla Fales
Donald Otto Faust
Peirce George Ferriter
Dundas Ingoldsby Flaherty
Raymond Joseph Fleming
Donald Thomas Flood
John Wayne Forbrick
Bob Lawrence Francis
Raymond Frankenberg
Norman Lea Hutchings Frith II
Stephen George Gardella, Jr.
Daniel Tyler Garges
Stephen Ernest Gauthreaux, Jr.
Benjamin Wesley George
Jerry Lee Gibson
Kenneth Harrison Godstrey
George Bishop Gollehon
Gerry Francis Gossens

Robert Michael Greene
Sheldon Law Groner
Richard Payne Guest, Jr.
Charles Christopher Hackeling
Albert George Haddad
Harold Austin Haddock
Franklin Richard Hadley
Willard Harvey Hagenmeyer, Jr.
Hugh Elliott Hanna, Jr.
Charles Jasper Hansen, Jr.
Edmund Earl Hansen
Walter Hansen
Lyell Foster Harris
George Conrad Heidrich
Robert Theodore Herz
Fred Nyland Hopewell
Lawrence Joseph Hubert
Donald LeRoy Hugdahl
Ralph Henry Jacobson
Edward Charles James
Jerry Raymond Johnston
John Joseph Lally
Marc Theodore Wolff
Robert Duggan Jones
James Joseph Kamp, Jr.
John Karas
Richard Henry Kauffman
James George Kautz
John Daniel Kelly
Leo John Koerkenmeier
David Warren Lajeunesse
Thomas Charles Lampsa, Jr.
Gerald Barry Leavey, Jr.
Charles Allen Levis
Reed Holloman Lewis
Edward Coughlin Lovely
Roger Held Lyle
Thomas Cahoon Lynch
James Benjamin Mackey
John Flock Magagna
Armand David Malo
Lawrence Otis Marr
Jerry Patrick Masterson
John Robert McIntyre, Jr.
George James Mercuro
Charles Walter Missler
Charles Louis Mitri, Jr.
Donald Peter Murphy
Carl Harold Murray, Jr.
George Mushalko
Barton Myers, III
John Frederick Nelson
William Henry Niles
David Joseph Noonan
Mark Anthony O'Hara, Jr.
Ernest Arthur Olds
James Kelly Olson
David Lee Palmer
Edward Joseph Parent
Robert Edward Park
Kenneth Morgan Petch
Clifford Dean Peterson
George Walton Peterson, Jr.
Raleigh Edward Platt, Jr.
Chester Allen Plicher
Andreas August Piske, Jr.
George Emil Pitzer
Joe Daniel Pope
George Reagan
Richard Samuel Romero
George Laddie Rosenhauer
John Ellis Schaefer
John Clifford Schoep
Thomas Schwartz
William Caesar Shannon
Leo Joseph Sheehan
Richard George Shewchuk
James Cass Shortridge, Jr.
Richard Edward Smith
Stephen Arthur Soltesz
Ben Lutes Steele
William Howard Stewart
Leo Warren Stockham
Philip Long Sullivan
Richard Swanenburg
George Paul Textor
Richard Paul Tucker
Charles Duane Van Ry
Robert Fred Vaselenko
James Raymond Visage

Glenn Allen Warner
Richard Hawks Warren
George Warren Weigold, Jr.
Thomas Lee Weisner
Bernard Ira Weltman
J. Walden Westerhausen
William Edward Whitaker
Frank Durward White
George Thomas White
Ronald Litterer Widner
Oscar Eugene Williams, Jr.
Powell Jones Wilson, Jr.
James Ray Wolverton
James Alfred Franklin Wood
John Eugene Wood
Robert Emmett Zehnder

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

To be first lieutenants

Lawrence L. Brown, AO2220979.
Robert E. Buck, AO2227401.
Edward G. Bulka, AO2228534.
Weldon L. Burden, AO2228358.
Monti D. Callero, AO2228160.
Duane D. Campbell, AO2249725.
William S. Clarke, Jr., AO2228164.
John D. Collins, AO2221011.
Robert E. Craycraft, AO2227979.
Joseph E. Daneu, AO2228368.
Miles D. Dick, AO2228169.
Eugene P. Dikeman, AO2227871.
Arthur J. Disher, Jr., AO2221053.
Randall J. Dixon, AO2221054.
John J. Doyle, Jr., AO2228455.
Alexander G. Edgar, AO2221071.
Robert L. Engle, AO2227145.
Allen J. Gibson, AO3003709.
Merle Hahn, AO2228385.
Howard D. Harper, AO2228387.
Barry E. Harris, AO3002824.
John D. Hunt, AO2216925.
Jack King, AO3002997.
William A. Kobzeff, AO2251585.
Ronald J. Legner, AO3004484.
Herman W. Lehman, Jr., AO3004783.
Karl V. Lofstrand, AO3004815.
Truman A. Marr, AO3003048.
William E. Masterson, AO3005767.
Francis D. McCarthy, AO2221253.
Agamemnon R. Mourges, AO2227492.
Gerald J. Newlin, AO2254604.
Howard R. Nordeck, AO3004512.
Richard H. Rencurrel, AO2218182.
David A. Sena, AO2247526.
John D. Sharp, AO3003037.
Peter L. Smith, AO2228434.
Jack C. Snead, AO2228450.
William R. Southerland, AO2254641.
Billy W. Stephens, AO1865272.
Julian T. Stewart, Jr., AO3004858.
James M. Taylor, AO2228524.
Robert P. Taylor, AO3004629.
John F. Tiernan, AO3002516.
Virgil R. Van Haften, AO3004545.
James L. Wallace, AO2228278.
Laverne A. Westling, AO3003614.
Ira L. Yoder, Jr., AO3004588.
John M. Ziegler, AO2228448.

To be second lieutenants

Roddee E. Lord, AO2255022.
William A. McLawhon, AO3017269.

The following-named person for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947); and section 301, Public Law 625, 80th Congress (Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948):

To be first lieutenant

Marie L. Killwey, AL2221188.